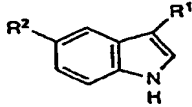
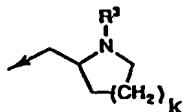
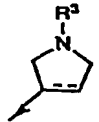
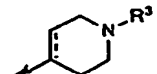
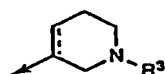


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<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(I)</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(A)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(B)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(C)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>(D)</p> </div> </div>			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Compounds of formula (I), pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates (including hydrates) of either entity, wherein R¹ is (A); (B); (C); (D); or CH₂CH₂NR³R⁴ (E); R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A or R⁷COA; R³ is H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkylene, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl optionally substituted with HO, C₃-C₆ alkenyl optionally substituted with aryl, C₃-C₇ cycloalkenyl or C₃-C₆ alkynyl; R⁴ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl; R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently selected from H, C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₁-C₄ perfluoroalkyl and C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl, or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 3- to 7-membered carbocyclic or optional heterocyclic ring; R⁷ is C₁-C₆ alkyl, substituted alkylene, C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl or aryl; A is a direct link or optionally C₁-C₄ alkyl branched C₁-C₆ alkylene or C₂-C₆ alkenylene; and k is 0, 1 or 2; are selective 5-HT₁-like agonists useful in the treatment of migraine, cluster headache, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania and headache associated with vascular disorders.</p>			

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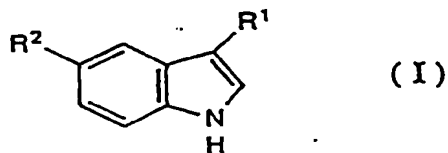
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INDOLE DERIVATIVES AS 5-HT₁-LIKE AGONISTS FOR USE IN MIGRAINE.

The present invention relates to indole derivatives which act on 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) receptors.

More particularly the present invention relates to 3,5-disubstituted indoles which are selective agonists at the "5-HT₁-like" subtype of the 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor. Such "5-HT₁-like" receptors are present in the carotid vascular bed and their activation causes vasoconstriction with a consequent reduction in carotid blood flow. Compounds which have "5-HT₁-like" agonist activity are therefore useful in the treatment of medical conditions which are thought to result from excessive dilation of the carotid bed, such as migraine, cluster headache, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania and headache associated with vascular disorders. Certain compounds of the present invention are also agonists at central 5-HT₁ receptors and are therefore useful for the treatment of depression, anxiety, eating disorders, obesity, drug abuse and emesis.

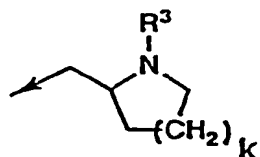
The present invention provides compounds of formula:



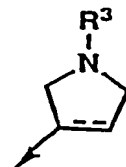
pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates (including

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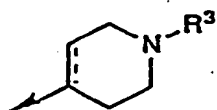
hydrates) of either entity,
wherein R^1 is



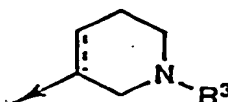
(A);



(B);



(C);



(D);

or $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4$ (E);

R^2 is $R^5R^6\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{A}$ or $R^7\text{COA}$;

R^3 is H; $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl; $(R^8\text{CO})\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene;
 $(R^9\text{O}_2\text{C})\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene; $(R^{10}R^{11}\text{NOC})\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene;
 $(R^{10}R^{11}\text{NO}_2\text{S})\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene; $[\text{R}^8\text{S}(\text{O})_n]\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene;
 $(R^{12}\text{O})\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkylene; $(R^{13}\text{NH})\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkylene; $(\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7$
 cycloalkyl) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene; (aryl) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene;
 (heteroaryl) $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene; $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_7$ cycloalkyl
 optionally substituted with HO; $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl
 optionally substituted with aryl; $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_7$
 cycloalkenyl; or $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_6$ alkynyl;

R^4 is H or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl;

R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from H;

C₁-C₆ alkyl; C₁-C₄ perfluoroalkyl; and C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 3- to 7-membered carbocyclic ring which optionally incorporates a double bond or a heteroatom linkage selected from O, S(O)_n, NH, N(C₁-C₄ alkyl), and N(C₁-C₅ alkanoyl);

R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently selected from C₁-C₆ alkyl; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; and aryl;

R⁹ is C₁-C₆ alkyl; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl;

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently selected from H; C₁-C₆ alkyl; (R¹⁴R¹⁵NOC)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (R¹⁶O)C₂-C₄ alkylene; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; and C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring which optionally incorporates a further heteroatom linkage selected from O, S(O)_n, NH, N(C₁-C₄ alkyl), and N(C₁-C₅ alkanoyl);

R¹² is H; C₁-C₆ alkyl; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; or aryl;

R¹³ is H; C₁-C₅ alkanoyl; (C₁-C₄ alkyl)SO₂; or H₂NSO₂;

R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ are each independently selected from H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R¹⁶ is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; or benzyl;

4

A is a direct link; C₁-C₆ alkylene optionally branched with C₁-C₄ alkyl; or C₂-C₆ alkenylene optionally branched with C₁-C₄ alkyl;

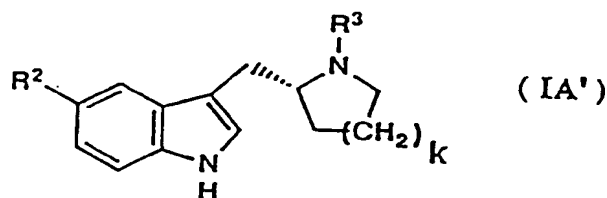
and k and m are each independently selected from 0, 1 and 2.

In the above definition, a broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond, aryl means phenyl optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from C₁-C₄ alkyl, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, halo, F₃C, NC, H₂NOC, and HO; heteroaryl means pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl or pyrazinyl; and halo means fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

Unless otherwise indicated, alkylene groups having two or more carbon atoms, alkyl and alkoxy groups having three or more carbon atoms, and alkanoyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups having four or more carbon atoms, may be straight chain or branched chain.

The compounds of formula (I) may contain one or more asymmetric centres and thus can exist as stereoisomers, i.e. as enantiomers or as diastereoisomers. Furthermore, compounds of formula (I) which contain alkenyl groups can exist as cis-stereoisomers or trans-stereoisomers. In each instance, the invention includes both the separated individual stereoisomers as well as mixtures thereof.

The preferred stereoisomers are those compounds of formula (IA) which possess the R-configuration at the 2-position of the azetidine, pyrrolidine or piperidine ring, as represented by formula (IA'):



Also included in the invention are radiolabelled derivatives of compounds of formula (I) which are suitable for biological studies.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula (I) are, for example, non-toxic acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, with organo-carboxylic acids, or with organo-sulphonic acids. For a review of suitable pharmaceutical salts, see J. Pharm. Sci., 1977, 66, 1-19.

A preferred group of compounds of formula (I) is that consisting of compounds of formula (IA) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A or R⁷COA; R³ is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; (benzyl O₂C)C₁-C₄ alkylene; (R¹⁰R¹¹NOC)C₁-C₄ alkylene; (R¹⁰R¹¹NO₂S)-C₁-C₄ alkylene; (R⁸SO₂)C₁-C₄ alkylene; (R¹²O)C₂-C₄ alkylene; (R¹³NH)C₂-C₄ alkylene; (C₄-C₆ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₄ alkylene; or (pyridyl)C₁-C₄ alkylene; R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently selected from H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; CF₃; and cyclopentyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring which optionally incorporates an oxygen atom linkage; R⁷ is C₁-C₄ alkyl or C₄-C₆ cycloalkyl; R⁸ is C₁-C₄ alkyl; R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently selected from H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; (R¹⁴R¹⁵NOC)C₁-C₄ alkylene; and (R¹⁶O)-C₂-C₄ alkylene; or, together with the nitrogen atom to

which they are attached, form a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring which optionally incorporates an oxygen atom linkage; R^{12} is H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or benzyl; A is a direct link; C_1-C_4 alkylene; or C_2-C_4 alkenylene; k is 1; and R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} and R^{16} are as previously defined for formula (IA); compounds of formula (IB) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 is H or benzyl; R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; A is ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line is absent; compounds of formula (IC) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$ or R^7COA ; R^3 is H, C_1-C_4 alkyl or benzyl; R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from H and C_1-C_4 alkyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; R^7 is C_1-C_4 alkyl; A is a direct link; ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond; and compounds of formula (IE) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 and R^4 are each independently selected from H, C_1-C_4 alkyl and benzyl; R^5 and R^6 are each C_1-C_4 alkyl or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; and A is ethylene or vinyl.

A more preferred group of compounds of formula (I) is that consisting of compounds of formula (IA) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$ or R^7COA ; R^3 is H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; $(R^{10}R^{11}NOC)C_1-C_4$ alkylene; $CH_3NHO_2SCH_2CH_2$; $CH_3OCH_2CH_2$; or $(cyclopropyl)CH_2$; R^5 is methyl, R^6 is H, methyl, ethyl or CF_3 , or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or 3,3-tetrahydrofuran ring; R^7 is methyl; R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently selected from H; methyl; $(CH_3)_2NOCCH_2$; $(CH_3)_2NOCCH_2CH_2$; $HOCH_2CH_2$; and $CH_3OCH_2CH_2$; and A is ethylene, propylene or vinyl; compounds of formula (IC) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 is H or methyl; R^5 is methyl, R^6 is H or methyl, or R^5

and R⁶ together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopentyl ring; A is ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond; and a compound of formula (IE) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)CH₂CH₂; R³ is methyl; R⁴ is H; and R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopentyl ring.

A particularly preferred group of compounds of formula (I) is that consisting of compounds of formula (IA) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A; R³ is H; methyl; 2-propyl; CH₂NHOCCH₂CH₂; (CH₂)₂NOCCH₂CH₂; CH₂NHOCCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂; CH₂NHOCCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂; HOCH₂CH₂NHOCCH₂CH₂; CH₂OCH₂CH₂; or (cyclopropyl)CH₂; R⁵ is methyl, R⁶ is H, methyl or CF₃, or R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclobutyl or cyclopentyl ring; and A is ethylene or vinyl; and a compound of formula (IC) wherein R² is CH₂CH(OH)CH₂CH₂; R³ is methyl; and the broken line is absent.

Especially preferred individual compounds of the invention include:

5-(3-hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

3-(N-cyclopropylmethyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole;

and 5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole;

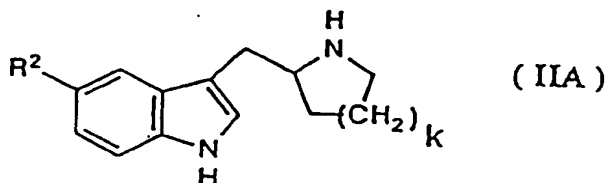
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and

pharmaceutically acceptable solvates (including hydrates) of either entity.

In another aspect, the present invention provides processes for the preparation of compounds of formula (I), their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates (including hydrates) of either entity, as illustrated below. It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that, within the various processes described, the order of the synthetic steps employed may be varied and will depend inter alia on factors such as the nature of other functional groups present in a particular substrate, the availability of key intermediates, and the protecting group strategy (if any) to be adopted. Clearly, such factors will also influence the choice of reagent for use in the said synthetic steps. It will also be appreciated that various standard functional group interconversions and transformations within certain compounds of formula (I) will provide other compounds of formula (I); examples are ketones to secondary alcohols and vice versa, and alkenes to alkanes, respectively.

(A1)

A compound of formula (IA) wherein R³ is not H may be obtained by selective N-alkylation of the saturated heterocyclic ring of a compound of formula (IA) wherein R³ is H, i.e. a compound of formula (IIA):



wherein R^2 is as previously defined for formula (I) and k is as previously defined for formula (IA), using one or more of the following methods.

1. By reaction of a compound of formula (IIA) with a compound of formula R^3X , wherein R^3 is as defined for formula (I) or is a conventionally protected precursor thereof (e.g. containing $-NH_2$ protected as phthalimido), and X is a suitable leaving group, e.g. halo (preferably chloro, bromo or iodo), C_1-C_4 alkanesulphonyloxy, trifluoromethanesulphonyloxy or arylsulphonyloxy (preferably benzenesulphonyloxy or *p*-toluenesulphonyloxy), in the presence of an appropriate base, e.g. sodium or potassium carbonate or bicarbonate, or triethylamine, in a suitable solvent such as a C_1-C_4 alkanol, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide or *N,N*-dimethylacetamide, and optionally in the presence of sodium or potassium iodide. The reaction can be conducted at from about $0^\circ C$ to about $150^\circ C$, preferably at from room temperature to $100^\circ C$, and, where appropriate, is followed by a standard deprotection step.

2. By reductive alkylation of a compound of formula (IIA) using the appropriate aldehyde-, ketone- or carboxylic acid-containing R^3 precursor. In the case of an aldehyde or ketone precursor, the substrate (IIA) and carbonyl reagent may be reacted together under conventional catalytic hydrogenation conditions or in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride, in a suitable solvent such as methanol or ethanol, at about room temperature. Alternatively, the reductive alkylation may be achieved by a two-step procedure in which the intermediate enamine is formed initially, under conventional conditions, and subsequently reduced to the required amine, e.g. using sodium cyanoborohydride in tetrahydrofuran-methanol at about room temperature.

In the case of a carboxylic acid precursor, the substrate (IIA) and the said acid reagent may be reacted together in the presence of excess sodium borohydride in a suitable solvent; preferably the carboxylic acid itself is used as solvent whenever possible. Since this reductive alkylation proceeds via in situ formation of the corresponding sodium triacyloxyborohydride, obvious variations are to employ preformed reagent when commercially available, e.g. sodium triacetoxymborohydride (for N-ethylation), or to preform it in a separate in situ step using the stoichiometric amount of carboxylic acid in a suitable solvent. An example of the latter procedure involves the treatment of six equivalents of the carboxylic acid with two equivalents of sodium borohydride in dry tetrahydrofuran at about room temperature. When formation of the required sodium triacyloxyborohydride is complete, the reaction mixture is treated with a solution of one equivalent of the substrate (IIA) in the same solvent and the subsequent reaction step is conducted at from about room temperature to about 70°C, preferably 50-55°C.

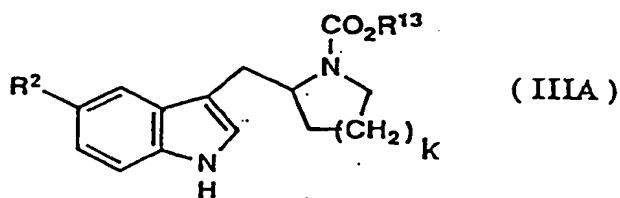
3. When R³ is C₂-C₄ alkyl or C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, each substituted at the 2-position with a hydroxy group, by reaction of a compound of formula (IIA) with the appropriate epoxide-containing R³ precursor, optionally in the presence of a tertiary amine base, e.g. triethylamine, and preferably in a suitable solvent such as a C₁-C₄ alcohol or 1,2-dimethoxyethane. The reaction can be conducted at from about 0°C to about 150°C, preferably at from room temperature to 60°C using methanol as solvent.

When R³ is 2-hydroxyethyl, an "ethylene oxide equivalent" is preferably employed. Thus a compound of formula (IIA) may be reacted with ethylene carbonate in a suitable solvent such as dimethylformamide at about

120°C.

4. When R³ is either C₂-C₆ alkyl substituted at the 2-position with an electron withdrawing group such as R⁸CO, R⁹O₂C, R¹⁰R¹¹NOC, R¹⁰R¹¹NO₂S, R⁸SO, R⁸SO₂, or certain aryl or heteroaryl systems (e.g. 2- or 4-pyridyl), or also C₄-C₆ alkyl substituted at the 2-position with R¹⁰R¹¹NOC, by conjugate addition (Michael-type reaction) of a compound of formula (IIA) to the corresponding α,β-unsaturated ketone-, ester-, amide-, sulphonamide-, sulphoxide-, sulphone-, arene- or heteroarene-containing R³ precursor respectively, wherein R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are as defined for formula (I), optionally in the presence of a tertiary amine base such as triethylamine. The reaction may optionally be conducted in a suitable solvent, e.g. 1,2-dimethoxyethane or N,N-dimethylacetamide, at from about 0°C to about 100°C, preferably at about 85°C or about 100°C respectively. Alternatively, the reaction may be effected in pyridine, which serves both as tertiary amine base and as solvent, preferably at about 115°C.

A compound of formula (IIA) may be obtained from a compound of formula (IIIA):



wherein R² and k are as previously defined for formula (IIA) and R¹³ forms part of a conventional amino acid N-protecting group, i.e. a carbamate, wherein R¹³ is preferably benzyl or t-butyl. N-Deprotection of a

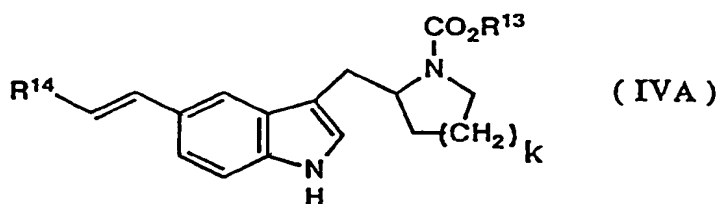
12

compound of formula (IIIA) can be achieved using standard methodology; for example, when R^{13} is benzyl, by palladium-catalysed hydrogenolysis and, when R^{13} is t-butyl, by protonolysis using trifluoroacetic acid or hydrogen chloride.

Alternatively, when R^{13} is benzyl, N-deprotection can be effected by modification of the procedure reported in Tetrahedron Letters, 1988, 29, 2983, in which (IIIA) is treated with an excess of a tri(lower alkyl)silane in the presence of a palladium(II) salt and an excess of a tri(lower alkyl)amine in a suitable solvent such as a C_1 - C_4 alkanol. Preferably the reaction is conducted using triethylsilane, palladium(II) acetate and triethylamine in ethanol at about room temperature.

Depending on the nature of R^2 , a compound of formula (IIIA) can be obtained by a variety of synthetic methods.

For example, when A is C_2 - C_6 alkylene, by reduction of a compound of formula (IVA):



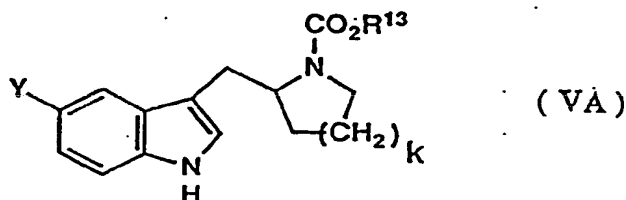
wherein R^{14} is $R^5R^6C(OH)(CH_2)_n$ or $R^7CO(CH_2)_n$ wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are as previously defined for formula (I), and R^{13} and k are as previously defined for formula (IIIA). This may be achieved by conventional catalytic or catalytic transfer hydrogenation, preferably using palladium as

catalyst and, in the latter process, ammonium formate as the hydrogen source. Alternatively, the trialkylsilane /palladium(II) salt procedure described above may be employed.

Clearly, when R^{13} is benzyl, a compound of formula (IVA) may be converted directly to a compound of formula (IIA) wherein R^2 is $CH_2CH_2R^{14}$ under these conditions.

Alternatively, when R^{13} is t-butyl, N-deprotection of a compound of formula (IVA) by the protonolysis conditions previously mentioned may provide a compound of formula (IIA) wherein R^2 is $CH=CHR^{14}$, i.e. wherein A is C_2-C_6 alkenylene.

A compound of formula (IVA) may be obtained from a compound of formula (VA):

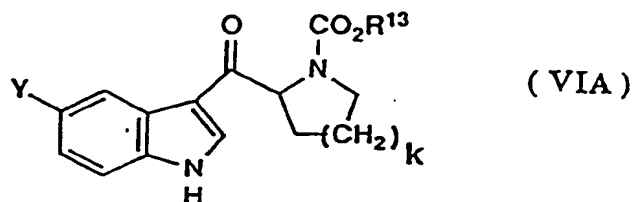


wherein Y is chloro, bromo or iodo (preferably bromo), and R^{13} and k are as previously defined for formula (IVA), with an alkene of formula $CH_2=CHR^{14}$, wherein R^{14} is as previously defined for formula (IVA), using the Heck reaction. Thus the desired coupling is achieved using, for example, an excess of the required alkene, in the presence of palladium(II) acetate, tri-o-tolylphosphine and triethylamine, in a suitable solvent such as acetonitrile or dimethylformamide, at from about 80°C to about 160°C.

A compound of formula (VA) may be obtained from a

14

compound of formula (VIA):

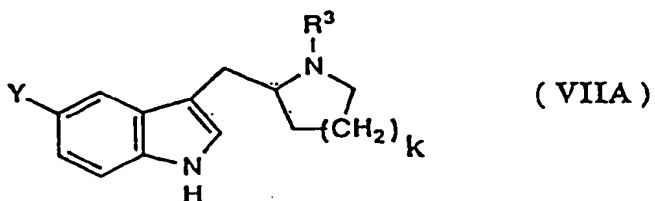


wherein R^{13} , k and Y are as previously defined for formula (VA), by selective and exhaustive reduction of the ketonic carbonyl group. This may be achieved using an alkali metal borohydride salt, preferably lithium borohydride, in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, at from about room temperature to about 70°C .

A compound of formula (VIA) may be obtained as described in WO-A-9206973.

(A2)

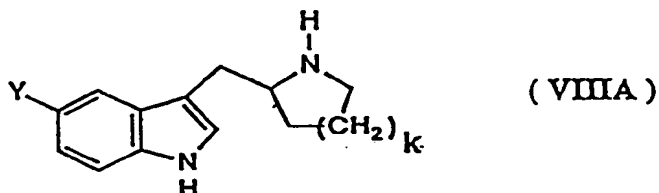
An alternative approach to a compound of formula (IA), wherein in R^2 A is C_2 - C_6 alkylene, involves the reaction of a compound of formula (VIIA):



15

wherein R^3 is as previously defined for formula (I) and k and Y are as previously defined for formula (VIA), with an alkene of formula $CH_2=CHR^{14}$ wherein R^{14} is as previously defined, under the Heck reaction conditions previously described for the conversion of (VA) to (IVA), followed by reduction of the resulting alkene as already described for the reduction of (IVA) to (IIIA).

A compound of formula (VIIA) wherein R^3 is not H may be obtained by selective N-alkylation of a compound of formula (VIII A):



wherein k and Y are as previously defined for formula (VIIA), by analogy with the procedures described earlier for the conversion of (IIA) to (IA).

When, specifically, R^3 is methyl, the said compound of formula (VIIA) may be obtained from a compound of formula (VA) wherein R^{13} is benzyl, and k and Y are as previously defined for formula (VA), by reduction with lithium aluminium hydride, as described in WO-A-9206973 for the case wherein Y is bromo.

A compound of formula (VIII A) may be obtained from a compound of formula (VA) wherein R^{13} , k and Y are as previously defined for formula (VA) by the standard N-deprotection methodology already described. Preferably however, when R^{13} is benzyl, deprotection is effected by a non-hydrogenolytic procedure such as protonolysis

16

in a suitable solvent using, for example, hydrogen bromide in glacial acetic acid or hydrogen chloride in methanol, at about room temperature, a Lewis acid-catalysed nucleophilic deprotection using, for example, boron trifluoride etherate and excess ethanethiol in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane at about room temperature, or an alkaline deprotection using, for example, potassium hydroxide in a suitable solvent such as a C₁-C₄ alkanol, preferably n-butanol.

(A3)

Certain compounds of formula (IA) wherein R² is R⁷COA, wherein R⁷ is as previously defined for formula (I) but is not aryl and A is a direct link, may be obtained by analogy with the processes described previously under (A1) and (A2) wherein the compound of formula (VA) or (VIIA) is coupled under Heck reaction conditions with an enol ether of formula (IXA):



wherein R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are both H, or one of R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ is H and the other is C₁-C₂ alkyl, (C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₂ alkylene or (aryl)C₁-C₂ alkylene, or R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form C₃-C₄ cycloalkyl, and R¹⁷ is C₁-C₄ alkyl, followed by acid-catalysed hydrolysis of the intermediate, coupled enol ether. Because of the commercial availability of vinyl ethers, i.e. compounds of formula (IXA) wherein R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are both H, this is a particularly convenient method for introducing an acetyl group into the 5-position of a compound of formula (VA) or (VIIA).

(A4)

A compound of formula (IA) wherein R² is

$R^5R^6C(OH)A$, wherein R^5 and R^6 are as previously defined for formula (I) and A is a direct link, may also be obtained by analogy with the processes described under (A1) and (A2) wherein the 5-substituent is introduced into a compound of formula (VA) or (VIIA) by coupling a 5-organometallic substituted derivative thereof, e.g. an aryllithium or Grignard reagent, with the appropriate aldehyde or ketone of formula $R^5R^6C=O$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are as defined above.

For example, (VA) or (VIIA) is treated with the required excess of a solution of t-butyllithium in hexane in a suitable anhydrous solvent, such as dry tetrahydrofuran, at from about -50°C to about -70°C ; if required, the temperature may be allowed to rise to about room temperature to ensure complete formation of the desired 5-lithium derivative. Generally, the reaction mixture is again cooled to about -70°C before addition of the appropriate aldehyde or ketone and subsequent quenching.

Variations include the sequential use of potassium hydride and t-butyllithium or prior protection of the indole 1-position, e.g. with a triisopropylsilyl group, followed by treatment with n-butyllithium, to generate the desired 5-lithium derivative.

(A5)

A compound of formula (IA) wherein R^2 is R^7COA , wherein R^7 is as previously defined for formula (I) and A is a direct link, may also be obtained from a compound of formula (VA) or (VIIA) via the organometallic derivatives identified in (A4) above by reaction with the appropriate electrophilic acylation reagent, e.g. ester or nitrile (followed in the latter case by hydrolysis of the intermediate imine salt).

(A6)

As previously suggested, certain compounds of formula (IA) can be prepared from other compounds of

formula (IA) by, for example, the following conventional functional group interconversions and transformations:-

(a) a compound of formula (IA) wherein R^2 contains a secondary alcohol group is obtainable from the corresponding ketone of formula (IA) by reduction. The choice of appropriate reducing agent will be dependent, inter alia, on the nature of R^3 but will include aluminium hydride and borohydride salts. Preferably the reaction is conducted using sodium borohydride in a suitable solvent such as a C_1 - C_4 alkanol, preferably ethanol, at about room temperature.

The reverse interconversion also forms part of the invention and the relevant criteria for selection of an appropriate oxidising reagent will be evident to persons skilled in the art. A preferred procedure is the use of activated manganese dioxide in a suitable solvent such as an acetonitrile-dichloromethane mixture at about room temperature;

(b) a compound of formula (IA) wherein R^2 contains a tertiary alcohol group is obtainable from the corresponding ketone of formula (IA) by reaction with the required excess of a conventional organometallic reagent such as an alkyl- or cycloalkyl-lithium or Grignard reagent;

(c) a compound of formula (IA) wherein in R^2 A is C_2 - C_6 alkylene is obtainable from the corresponding compound of formula (IA) wherein A is C_2 - C_6 alkenylene by a variety of alkene reduction procedures already described;

(d) a compound of formula (IA) wherein R^3 contains a $R^{10}R^{11}NOC$ substituent is obtainable from a corresponding ester of formula (IA), i.e. wherein R^3 contains a R^9O_2C substituent, by direct amination using an amine of formula $R^{10}R^{11}NH$. The reaction is preferably carried out using an excess of the amine in

a suitable solvent such as a C₁-C₄ alkanol at an elevated temperature, e.g. the reflux temperature of the reaction medium. For low boiling amines, the reaction is preferably conducted in a sealed vessel.

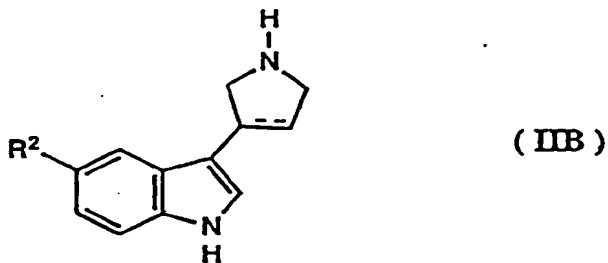
The same over-all transformation can be effected indirectly via the intermediacy of the corresponding carboxylic acid, i.e. a compound of formula (IA) wherein R³ contains a HO₂C substituent. Depending on the nature of the ester, its deprotection may be achieved by acid or alkaline hydrolysis, protonolysis (e.g. when R⁹ is t-butyl) or hydrogenolysis (e.g. when R⁹ is benzyl). Conversion of the acid to the required amide may also be achieved by a variety of methods. For example, the acid may be activated by formation of the corresponding acyl halide, e.g. bromide or chloride, followed by reaction of the latter with an amine of formula R¹⁰R¹¹NH optionally in the presence of a reaction-inert base to act as acid scavenger. Preferably, any of a host of standard amide bond-forming (peptide coupling) reagents may be used. For example, the acid may be activated using a carbodiimide such as 1-ethyl-3-dimethylaminopropylcarbodiimide, optionally in the presence of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and a reaction-inert amine such as N-methylmorpholine, followed by in situ reaction of the activated acid with an amine of formula R¹⁰R¹¹NH;

(e) a compound of formula (IA) wherein R³ contains a R⁸SO or a R⁸SO₂ substituent is obtainable from the corresponding sulphide of formula (IA), i.e. wherein R³ contains a R⁸S substituent, either by controlled oxidation using a stoichiometric amount of oxidising agent, or by using the required excess of oxidising agent, respectively. Suitable oxidising agents are, for example, a peracid such as meta-chloroperbenzoic acid, hydrogen peroxide or nitronium tetrafluoroborate.

(B)

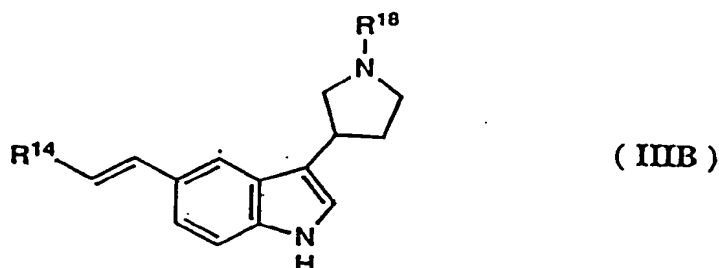
A compound of formula (IB) may, in general terms, be obtained by analogy with the processes (A1)-(A6) already described above for the preparation of compounds of formula (IA).

For example, comparably with process (A1), a compound of formula (IB) wherein R³ is not H may be obtained from a compound of formula (IB) wherein R³ is H, i.e. a compound of formula (IIB):



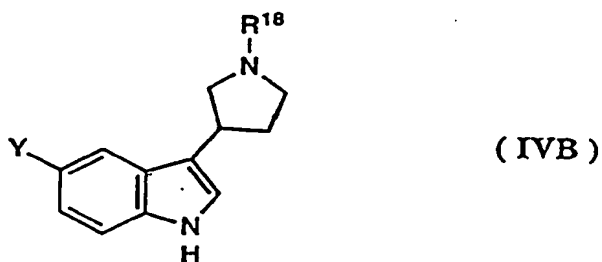
wherein R² is as previously defined for formula (I) and the broken line is as previously defined for formula (IB), by analogy with the methods already described for the conversion of a compound of formula (IIA) to a compound of formula (IA).

Certain compounds of formula (IIB) wherein both R² and the heterocyclic 3-substituent contain fully saturated carbon-carbon bonds may be conveniently obtained from a compound of formula (IIIB):



wherein R^{18} is a protecting group which is removable under the conventional catalytic hydrogenation conditions previously described for the conversion of (IVA) to (IIIA), and R^{14} is as previously defined for formula (IVA). Preferably R^{18} is benzyl.

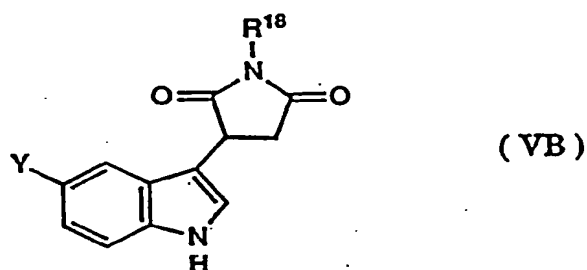
A compound of formula (IIIB) may be obtained from a compound of formula (IVB):



22

wherein Y is as previously defined for formula (VA) and R^{18} is as previously defined for formula (IIIB), by analogy with the Heck reaction procedure already described for the conversion of (VA) to (IVA).

A compound of formula (IVB) may be obtained by reduction of a compound of formula (VB):

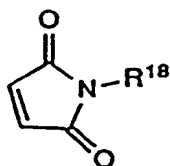


wherein Y and R^{18} are as previously defined for formula (IVB). This may be achieved, for example, using lithium aluminium hydride in a suitable solvent such as tetrahydrofuran at from about room temperature to about 70°C, preferably at 65 to 70°C.

A compound of formula (VB) may be obtained by coupling a compound of formula (VIB):



wherein Y is as previously defined for formula (VB), with a compound of formula (VIIB):



(VIIB)

wherein R^{18} is as defined for formula (VB), in a suitable solvent such as glacial acetic acid preferably at about 115-120°C.

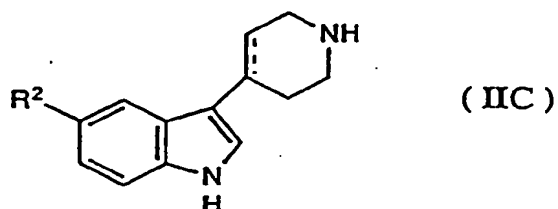
Clearly, by analogy with process (A2), when R^{18} is a value of R^3 as previously defined for formula (IB), certain compounds of formula (IB) may be obtained directly from a compound of formula (IVB) using the Heck reaction step previously described, optionally followed by further transformations of the R^2 substituent (*vide supra*). Such compounds of formula (IVB) may also be used in processes analogous to (A3), (A4) and (A5).

Most directly, however, certain compounds of formula (IB) may be obtained from a compound of formula (I) wherein R^1 is H and R^2 is as previously defined for formula (I), obtainable from a compound of formula (VIB) by previously described methodology, by coupling with a compound of formula (VIIB) wherein R^{18} is a value of R^3 as previously defined for formula (IB).

(C)

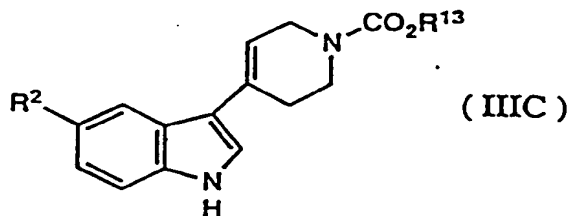
A compound of formula (IC) may also, in general terms, be obtained by analogy with process (A1)-(A6).

For example, comparably with process (A1), a compound of formula (IC) wherein R^3 is not H may be obtained from a compound of formula (IC) wherein R^3 is H, i.e. a compound of formula (IIC):



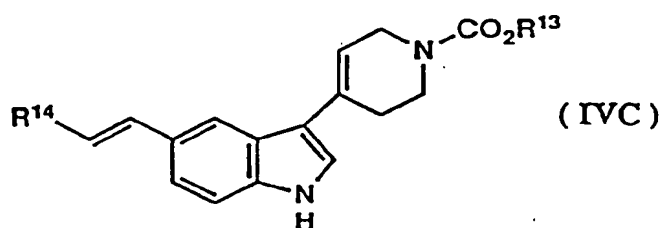
wherein R^2 is as previously defined for formula (I) and the broken line is as previously defined for formula (IC), by analogy with the methods already described for the conversion of (IIA) to (IA).

A compound of formula (IIC) may be obtained from a compound of formula (IIIC):



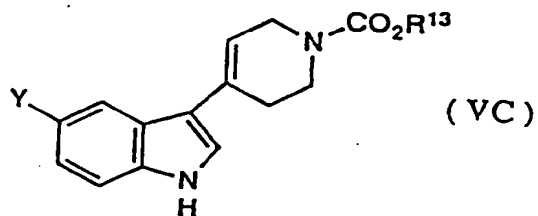
wherein R^{13} is as previously defined for formula (IIIA) and R^2 is as previously defined for formula (IIC), by analogy with the methods already described for the conversion of (IIIA) to (IIA).

Certain compounds of formula (IIIC) may be obtained from a compound of formula (IVC):



wherein R¹⁴ is as previously defined for formula (IVA) and R¹³ is as previously defined for formula (IIIC), by analogy with the methods already described for the conversion of (IVA) to (IIIA).

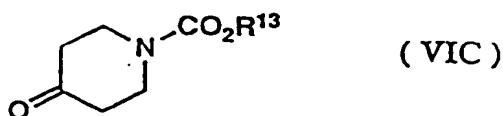
A compound of formula (IVC) may be obtained from a compound of formula (VC):



26

wherein Y is as previously defined for formula (VA) and R^{13} is as previously defined for formula (IVC), by analogy with the Heck reaction procedure already described for the conversion of (VA) to (IVA).

A compound of formula (VC) may be obtained by reaction of a compound of formula (VIB) with a compound of formula (VIC):



wherein R^{13} is as previously defined for formula (VC), in the presence of a base, e.g. potassium hydroxide, in a suitable solvent such as a C_1 - C_3 alkanol, preferably methanol, at about the reflux temperature of the reaction medium. Alternative reaction conditions are described in EP-A-0303507.

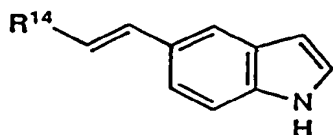
Again, several variations of the above process are possible. For example, when certain compounds of formula (VIIC):



wherein R^3 is as previously defined for formula (IC), are readily accessible, the said compounds may be condensed directly with either a compound of formula

27

(VIB) or a compound of formula (VIIIC):



(VIIIC)

wherein R^{14} is as previously defined for formula (IVC). A compound of formula (VIIIC) may be obtained from a compound of formula (VIB) using the Heck procedure previously described for the conversion of (VA) to (IVA).

Clearly, and most directly, said compounds of formula (VIIIC) may be condensed with a compound of formula (I), wherein R^1 is H and R^2 is as previously defined for formula (I), which in turn is obtainable from a compound of formula (VIB) by previously described methodology.

By analogy with process (A2), the condensation product of (VIIIC) and (VIB) is then subjected to the above Heck procedure. Alternatively, it may be used in processes analogous to (A3), (A4) and (A5).

More specifically, when R^3 is benzyl, i.e. when N-benzyl-4-piperidone is used as starting material, this will provide an alternative route to a compound of formula (IIC) wherein the broken line represents no bond.

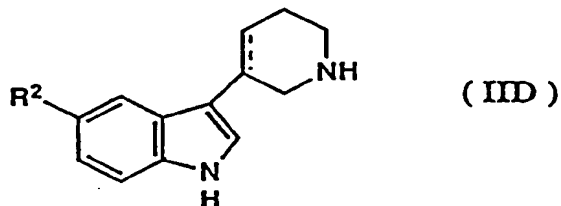
(D)

A compound of formula (ID) is obtainable by analogy with the processes described in (C) for the preparation of compounds of formula (IC).

For example, a compound of formula (ID) wherein R^3

28

is not H may be obtained from a compound of formula (ID) wherein R³ is H, i.e. a compound of formula (IID):

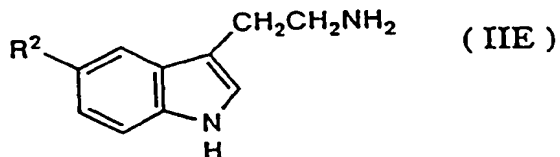


wherein R² is as previously defined for formula (I) and the broken line is as previously defined for formula (ID), by analogy with the methods already described for the conversion of (IIA) to (IA).

A compound of formula (IID) may be obtained by analogy with the process steps described above for the preparation of a compound of formula (IIC), using the 3-piperidone analogues of (VIC) and (VIIC).

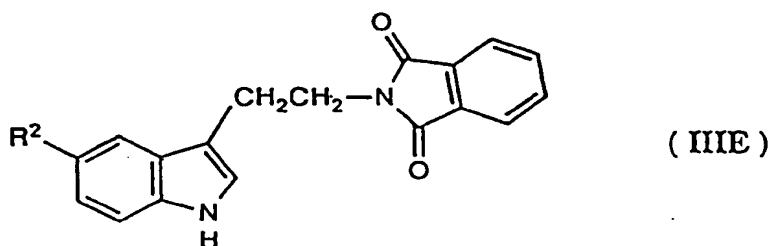
(E)

Using an approach similar to that of process (A1), a compound of formula (IE) may be obtained from a compound of formula (IIE):



wherein R^2 is as previously defined for formula (I), by analogy with the methods already described for the conversion of (IIA) to (IA). However, when R^3 and R^4 are different but are not H, or when only one of R^3 and R^4 is H, it may be advantageous to employ an amine-protecting group strategy in order to obviate dialkylation of the primary amino group; examples of conventional amine-protecting groups are benzyl, trifluoroacetyl, t-butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl and 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl. The person skilled in the art will recognise the most suitable protecting group required when consideration is given, inter alia, to the alkylating reagents to be used and the functional groups present in the starting material and product; such a person will also recognise when conventional protection of the indole 1-position is beneficial. When R^3 and R^4 are identical but are not H, the required compound of formula (IE) may be conveniently obtainable in a one-pot reaction without the need for primary amine protection.

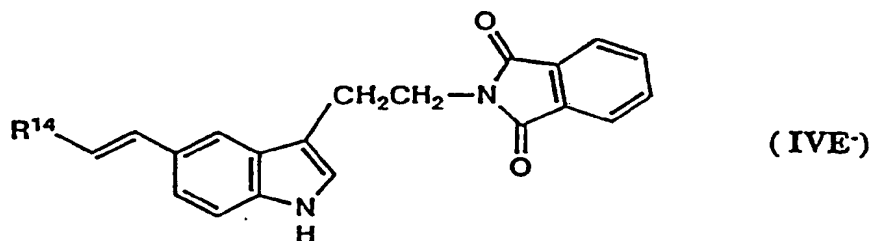
Certain compounds of formula (IIE), namely those which do not contain a ketone group (unless appropriately protected) within the R^2 substituent, may be obtained from a compound of formula (IIIE):



wherein R^2 is as previously defined for formula (IIE), by deprotection of the amino group. This is achievable, for example, by treating the phthalimide

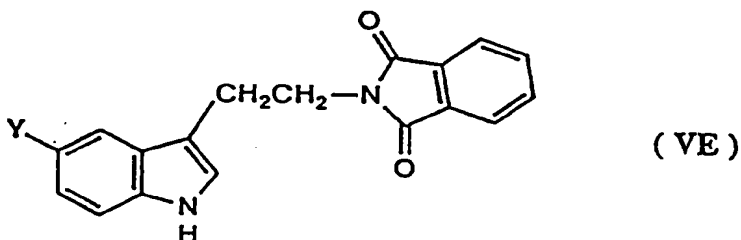
derivative with an excess of hydrazine hydrate in a C₁-C₄ alkanol, preferably ethanol, as solvent at from about room temperature to about the reflux temperature of the reaction medium, preferably at 75-80°C.

Certain compounds of formula (IIIE) may be obtained from a compound of formula (IVE):



wherein R¹⁴ is as previously defined for formula (IVA), by analogy with the methods already described for the conversion of (IVA) to (IIIA).

A compound of formula (IVE) may be obtained from a compound of formula (VE):

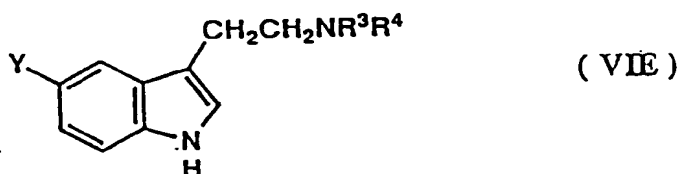


wherein Y is as previously defined for formula (VA), by analogy with the Heck reaction procedure already described for the conversion of (VA) to (IVA).

A compound of formula (VE) may be obtained using standard Fischer indole synthesis methodology in which,

for example, the appropriate 4-halophenylhydrazine hydrochloride salt is reacted with 4-phthalimido-n-butyraldehyde diethyl acetal, as described in US 4,252,803 for the corresponding 5-bromo analogue.

In an alternative process, analogous to process (A2), a compound of formula (IE) may be obtained directly from a compound of formula (VIE):



wherein R^3 and R^4 are as previously defined for formula (IE) and Y is as previously defined for formula (VE), by analogy with the Heck reaction procedure mentioned above for the conversion of (VA) to (IVA).

The indoles of formula (VIE) may also be obtained using the Fischer indole reaction, examples of which are illustrated in US 4,252,803.

A further convenient process for the preparation of certain compounds of formula (IE) via a compound of formula (VIE) involves the reaction of a compound of formula (VIB) with oxalyl chloride in a suitable solvent such as anhydrous tetrahydrofuran at from about 0°C to about 30°C, preferably at about room temperature, followed by in situ treatment of the intermediate acyl chloride with an amine of formula R^3R^4NH , wherein R^3 and R^4 are as previously defined for formula (IE), at from about 0°C to about room temperature, preferably at about 0°C. Next, the resulting amide is exhaustively reduced to a compound of formula (VIE) using a powerful reducing agent such as lithium aluminium hydride in a suitable solvent such

as anhydrous tetrahydrofuran at from about room temperature to about 70°C, preferably at 65 to 70°C.

Clearly, if R³ is benzyl and is removed during the further processing of (VIE) to a compound of formula (IE), then further elaboration of the terminal secondary amine group, as previously described, will provide further compounds of formula (IE).

Further variants include the use of a compound of formula (VIE) in process analogous to (A3), (A4) and (A5), and also processes analogous to those described in (A6).

Compounds of formula CH₂=CHR¹⁴ wherein R¹⁴ is as previously defined for formula (IVA), those of formulae (IXA), (VIB) and (VIIB), and also those of formulae (VIC) and (VIIC) together with the corresponding 3-piperidones, and the various reagents required for the processes hereinbefore disclosed, when neither commercially available nor subsequently described, can be obtained either by analogy with the reactions described in the Examples and Preparations sections or by conventional synthetic procedures, in accordance with standard textbooks on organic chemistry or literature precedent, from readily accessible starting materials using appropriate reagents and reaction conditions. Clearly, when the preferred stereoisomers of formula (IA') are required, the compounds of formulae (VIA) will possess the 2R-configuration.

Persons skilled in the art will recognise that the alkenes depicted hereinbefore may be obtained in cis- or trans-stereoisomeric forms, or as mixtures of cis- and trans-stereoisomers, and are represented in one such form only in the interests of clarity and convenience. Such persons will also be aware of variations of, and alternatives to, those reactions described hereinafter for the preparation of compounds of formula (I).

The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition

salts of compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared in a conventional manner. For example a solution of the free base is treated with the appropriate acid, either neat or in an appropriate solvent, and the resulting salt isolated either by filtration or by evaporation under vacuum of the reaction solvent. Certain such salts may be formed or interconverted using ion-exchange resin techniques.

The compounds of the invention are selective agonists at the "5-HT₁-like" subtype of the 5-HT (serotonin) receptor and are therefore useful in the curative or prophylactic treatment of migraine and associated conditions such as cluster headache, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania and headache associated with vascular disorders. Certain of these compounds are also agonists at central 5-HT₁ receptors and are therefore useful for the treatment of depression, anxiety, eating disorders, obesity, drug abuse and emesis.

The in vitro evaluation of the "5-HT₁-like" receptor agonist activity of the compounds of the invention is carried out by testing the extent to which they mimic sumatriptan in contracting the isolated dog saphenous vein strip (P.P.A. Humphrey et al., Brit. J. Pharmacol., 1988, 94, 1123). This effect can be blocked by methiothepin, a known 5-HT antagonist. Sumatriptan is known to be useful in the treatment of migraine and produces a selective increase in carotid vascular resistance in the anaesthetized dog and a consequent decrease in carotid arterial blood flow. It has been suggested (W. Feniuk et al., Brit. J. Pharmacol., 1989, 96, 83) that this is the basis of its efficacy.

The 5-HT₁ agonist activity of the compounds of the invention can be measured in in vitro receptor binding

assays as described for the 5-HT_{1A} receptor, using rat cortex as the receptor source and [³H]8-OH-DPAT as the radioligand (D. Hoyer *et al.*, *Europ. J. Pharmacol.*, 1985, 118, 13), and as described for the 5-HT_{1B} receptor, using bovine caudate as the receptor source and [³H]5-HT as the radioligand (R.E. Heuring and S. J. Peroutka, *J. Neuroscience*, 1987, 7, 894).

In therapy, the compounds of formula (I), their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates of either entity, can be administered alone, but will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. For example, they can be administered orally in the form of tablets containing such excipients as starch or lactose, or in capsules or ovules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs, solutions or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents. They can also be injected parenterally, for example, intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously. For parenteral administration, they are best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other substances, for example, enough salts or glucose to make the solution isotonic with blood. For buccal or sublingual administration they may be administered in the form of tablets or lozenges which can be formulated in a conventional manner.

For oral, parenteral, buccal and sublingual administration to patients, the daily dosage level of the compounds of formula (I), their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates of either entity, will be from 0.1 ng to 20 mg/Kg (in single or divided doses). Thus tablets or capsules will contain from 5 ng to 0.5g of active compound for administration singly, or two or more at a

time, as appropriate. The physician in any event will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual patient and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular patient. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case; there can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

Alternatively, the compounds of formula (I), their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates of either entity, can be administered in the form of a suppository or pessary, or they may be applied topically in the form of a lotion, solution, cream, ointment or dusting powder. For example, they can be incorporated into a cream consisting of an aqueous emulsion or polyethylene glycols or liquid paraffin; or they can be incorporated, at a concentration of from 1 to 10%, into an ointment consisting of a white wax or white soft paraffin base together with such stabilisers and preservatives as may be required.

The compounds of formula (I), their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and pharmaceutically acceptable solvates of either entity, can also be administered intranasally or by inhalation and are conveniently delivered in the form of a solution or suspension from a pump spray container, which is squeezed or pumped by the patient, or as an aerosol spray presentation from a pressurised container or a nebuliser with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g. dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurised aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. The pressurised container or nebuliser may contain a solution or suspension of the active compound. Capsules and cartridges (made,

for example, from gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of a compound of the invention and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

Aerosol formulations are preferably arranged so that each metered dose or "puff" of aerosol contains from 1 ng to 1000 µg of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate of either entity, for delivery to the patient. The overall daily dose with an aerosol will be within the range of from 5 ng to 10 mg which may be administered in a single dose or, more usually, in divided doses throughout the day.

Thus the invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

The invention also provides a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, for use as a medicament.

The invention further includes the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, both for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of migraine or an associated condition such as cluster headache, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania or headache associated with a vascular disorder, or of depression, anxiety, an eating disorder, obesity, drug abuse or emesis, and also for

the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of a medical condition for which a selective agonist of 5-HT₁-like receptors is indicated.

In a further aspect, the invention provides both a method of treating a human being to cure or prevent migraine or an associated condition such as cluster headache, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania or headache associated with a vascular disorder, or depression, anxiety, an eating disorder, obesity, drug abuse or emesis, and also a method of treating a human being to cure or prevent a medical condition for which a selective agonist of 5-HT₁-like receptors is indicated, which comprises treating said human being with an effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing.

The syntheses of the compounds of the invention and of the intermediates for use therein are illustrated by the following Examples and Preparations. The purity of the compounds was routinely monitored by thin layer chromatography (Rf) using Merck Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ plates and the following solvent systems (SS):

1. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 93:7:1;
2. dichloromethane:ethanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 90:10:1;
3. hexane:ether, 1:1;
4. dichloromethane:ethanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 25:8:1;
5. hexane:ethyl acetate, 3:1;
6. ethyl acetate:diethylamine, 95:5;
7. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 90:10:1;

38

8. dichloromethane:methanol, 99:1;
9. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 90:10:2;
10. hexane:ethyl acetate, 1:1;
11. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 89:10:1;
12. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 80:20:2;
13. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 90:10:0.5;
14. hexane:ethyl acetate:diethylamine, 70:25:5;
15. dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia, 86.5:12.5:1;
16. dichloromethane;
17. ethyl acetate;
18. dichloromethane:methanol, 98:2;
19. dichloromethane:ethanol, 95:5;
20. dichloromethane:methanol, 95:5.

¹H Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded using either a Nicolet QE-300 or a Bruker AC-300 spectrometer and were in all cases consistent with the proposed structures. Chemical shifts (δ) are given in parts-per-million downfield from tetramethylsilane using conventional abbreviations for designation of major peaks: s, singlet; d, doublet; dd, doublet of doublets; t, triplet; m, multiplet; br, broad.

LRMS means low resolution mass spectrum.

HRMS means high resolution mass spectrum.

Room temperature means 20-25°C

EXAMPLE 15-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

A stirred solution of 5-bromo-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole (WO-A-92/06973; 879 mg, 3.0 mmol), 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol (0.408 ml, 3.9 mmol), tri-*o*-tolylphosphine (273 mg, 0.90 mmol), palladium(II) acetate (45 mg, 0.20 mmol), triethylamine (0.84 ml, 6.0 mmol) and acetonitrile (50 ml), under nitrogen, was heated under reflux for 24 hours, allowed to cool, then partitioned between ethyl acetate and 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution. The organic phase was separated, washed sequentially with 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution (x2) and brine (x1), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:5:95 to 0.5:5:95), to afford the title compound as a solid (226 mg), m.p. 155-158°C. R_f 0.10 (SS 1). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +81^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 75.27; H, 8.96; N, 8.99. C₁₉H₂₆N₂O; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 75.33; H, 8.82; N, 9.25%.

EXAMPLE 25-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

A solution of the title compound of Example 1 (500 mg, 1.65 mmol) in ethanol (50 ml) was hydrogenated over 5% palladium on charcoal (250 mg) at 15 p.s.i. (1.04 bar) and room temperature for 18 hours, then filtered. Evaporation of the filtrate under reduced pressure yielded an oil, which was azeotroped with dichloromethane (2 x 50 ml) to give a white foam (488 mg). Purification of the foam by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:0:100 to

40

0:5:95 to 0.5:3.5:96), provided the title compound as a white solid (318 mg), m.p. 125-126°C. $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 93^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.61; H, 9.33; N, 8.92. C₁₉H₂₈N₂O; 0.05 CH₂Cl₂; 0.17 H₂O requires C, 74.36; H, 9.31; N, 9.11%.

EXAMPLE 3

5-(3-Hydroxy-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using but-3-en-2-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. R_f 0.10 (SS 2). Found: C, 72.53; H, 8.23; N, 9.28. C₁₈H₂₄N₂O; 0.20 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 72.53; H, 8.16; N, 9.30%.

EXAMPLE 4

5-(3-Hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 3 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. R_f 0.80 (SS 4). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 76^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 73.95; H, 9.03; N, 9.70. C₁₈H₂₆N₂O; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 74.31; H, 9.18; N, 9.63%.

EXAMPLE 5

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethenyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 1-Vinylcyclopentanol

A solution of cyclopentanone (7.5 g, 0.09 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (30 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred 1M solution of vinylmagnesium bromide in tetrahydrofuran (99 ml, 0.099 mol) under nitrogen at about 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hours, cooled to about 0°C, treated drop-wise with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride

41

solution (45 ml) and exhaustively extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure, then the residual liquid distilled to give 1-vinylcyclopentanol as a colourless oil (5.68 g), b.p. 92-100°C/100 mm. R_f 0.40 (SS 3).

(b)

The title compound was obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 1-vinylcyclopentanol as the appropriate alkene, as an oil. R_f 0.30 (SS 2). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 89^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH).
Found: C, 76.15; H, 8.50; N, 8.62. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; 0.33 H_2O requires C, 76.31; H, 8.74; N, 8.48%.

EXAMPLE 6

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 5 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2 as a foam. R_f 0.30 (SS 2). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 70^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH).
Found: C, 75.12; H, 9.12; N, 8.51. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; 0.50 H_2O requires C, 75.17; H, 9.31; N, 8.35%.

EXAMPLE 7

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclohexyl)ethenyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 1-Vinylcyclohexanol

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), using cyclohexanone as the appropriate ketone, as an oil. Instead of distillation, the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with ether:hexane (2.5:100). R_f 0.50 (SS 3). Found: C, 75.83; H, 11.91. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$; 0.04 $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$ requires C, 75.53; H, 11.89%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 1-vinylcyclohexanol as the appropriate alkene, as an oil. Rf 0.17 (SS 2). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 52^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 75.91; H, 8.85; N, 8.06. C₂₂H₃₀N₂O; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 76.03; H, 9.04; N, 7.94%.

EXAMPLE 8

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclohexyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 7 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2 as a foam. Rf 0.25 (SS 2). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 56^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.24; H, 8.86; N, 8.04. C₂₂H₃₂N₂O; 0.20 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 74.57; H, 9.13; N, 7.84%.

EXAMPLE 9

5-(3-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-1-pent-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 3-Ethylpent-1-en-3-ol

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), using pentan-3-one as the appropriate ketone, as an oil. Purification was effected by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with ether:hexane (1:1). Rf 0.40 (SS 3).

(b)

The title compound was obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 3-ethylpent-1-en-3-ol as the appropriate alkene, as an oil. Rf 0.25 (SS 2). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 72^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.72; H, 8.56; N, 8.68. C₂₁H₃₀N₂O; 0.67 H₂O requires C, 74.51; H, 8.93; N, 8.28%.

43

EXAMPLE 10

5-(3-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-1-pentyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 9 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2 as a foam. Rf 0.25 (SS 2). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 64^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH).

Found: C, 72.31; H, 9.15; N, 8.31. C₂₁H₃₂N₂O; 0.25 CH₂Cl₂; 0.20 H₂O requires C, 72.22; H, 9.38; N, 7.93%.

EXAMPLE 11

5-[2-(4-Hydroxy-4-tetrahydropyranyl)ethenyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 4-Vinyl tetrahydro-4H-pyran-4-ol

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), using tetrahydro-4H-pyran-4-one as the appropriate ketone, as an oil. Purification was effected by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with ethyl acetate:hexane (1:3). Rf 0.35 (SS 5). Found: C, 63.56; H, 9.29. C₇H₁₂O₂; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 63.37; H, 9.50%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 4-vinyl tetrahydro-4H-pyran-4-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.28 (SS 6). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 80^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.33; H, 8.02; N, 8.09. C₂₁H₂₈N₂O₂; 0.25 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 70.57; H, 7.94; N, 7.74%.

EXAMPLE 12

5-[2-(4-Hydroxy-4-tetrahydropyranyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 11 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam.

44

Rf 0.27 (SS 6). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 51^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found:
C, 70.58; H, 8.71; N, 7.71. C₂₁H₃₀N₂O₂; 0.20 CH₂Cl₂ requires
C, 70.83; H, 8.52; N, 7.79%.

EXAMPLE 13

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)ethenyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 1-Vinylcyclobutanol

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), using cyclobutanone as the appropriate ketone, as an oil. Rf 0.40 (SS 3).

(b)

The title compound was obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 1-vinylcyclobutanol as the appropriate alkene, as an oil. Rf 0.30 (SS 2). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 73^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found:
C, 77.60; H, 8.66; N, 8.83. C₂₀H₂₆N₂O requires C, 77.38; H, 8.44; N, 9.03%

EXAMPLE 14

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 13 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 65^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). LRMS:
m/z 313.4 (M + 1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 15

5-(4-Hydroxy-1-pent-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using pent-4-en-2-ol as the appropriate

45

alkene, as a solid. Rf 0.15 (SS 7). Found: C, 75.64; H, 8.74; N, 8.51. $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O$; 0.30 H_2O requires C, 75.10; H, 8.82; N, 9.21%.

EXAMPLE 16

5-(4-Hydroxy-1-pentyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinyl-methyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 15 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.16 (SS 7). Found: C, 75.18; H, 8.91; N, 9.07. $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O$; 0.17 H_2O requires C, 75.19; H, 9.41; N, 9.22%.

EXAMPLE 17

5-(4-Hydroxy-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using but-3-en-1-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.13 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +9^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 75.67; H, 8.30; N, 9.72. $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O$ requires C, 76.02; H, 8.51; N, 9.84%.

EXAMPLE 18

5-(4-Hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinyl-methyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 17 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.14 (SS 7). Found: C, 71.04; H, 8.27; N, 8.61. $C_{18}H_{26}N_2O$; 0.33 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 70.47; H, 8.59; N, 8.97%.

EXAMPLE 19

5-(4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-1-pent-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 2-

46

methylpent-4-en-2-ol (J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. II, 1987, 1683) as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.17 (SS 7). Found: C, 75.30; H, 9.27; N, 8.90. $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O$; 0.33 H_2O requires C, 75.57; H, 9.06; N, 8.80%.

EXAMPLE 20

5-(4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-1-pentyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 19 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.19 (SS 7). Found: C, 73.41; H, 9.27; N, 8.02. $C_{20}H_{30}N_2O$; 0.20 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 73.19; H, 9.24; N, 8.44%.

EXAMPLE 21

5-[3-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)-1-prop-1-enyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 1-Allylcyclopentanol

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in the literature reference of Example 19, using cyclopentanone as the appropriate ketone, as an oil and used without further purification in the following step.

(b)

The title compound was obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 1-allylcyclopentanol as the appropriate alkene, as a solid. Rf 0.18 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 87^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 77.81; H, 8.95; N, 8.37. $C_{22}H_{30}N_2O$ requires C, 78.06; H, 8.93; N, 8.27%.

EXAMPLE 22

5-[3-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)-1-propyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

47

Obtained from the title compound of Example 21 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a solid. Rf 0.19 (SS 9). Found: C, 70.90; H, 8.56; N, 7.23. $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O$; 0.50 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 70.56; H, 8.68; N, 7.31%.

EXAMPLE 23

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from 5-bromo-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole (Preparation 2) and 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a solid. Rf 0.20 (SS 12). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -40^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH).

EXAMPLE 24

3-(N-Cyclopropylmethyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole

The title compound was prepared by either of the following methods.

(A)

(a) 5-Bromo-3-(N-cyclopropylmethyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

A stirred mixture of 5-bromo-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole (Preparation 2; 1.84 g, 6.3 mmol), cyclopropylmethyl bromide (0.67 ml, 6.9 mmol), anhydrous sodium carbonate (0.73 g, 6.9 mmol), sodium iodide (1.0 g, 6.7 mmol) and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (10 ml), under nitrogen, was heated under reflux for 14 hours, allowed to cool, then partitioned between ethyl acetate and 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution. The organic phase was separated, washed with 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was

48

purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0.05:10:90), to provide the required product as a foam (2.09 g). Rf 0.24 (SS 6). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 72^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 61.22; H, 6.40; N, 8.39. C₁₇H₂₁BrN₂ requires C, 61.26; H, 6.35; N, 8.41%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 24(A)(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.48 (SS 9). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 59^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 75.52; H, 8.66; N, 8.00. C₂₂H₃₀N₂O; 0.17 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 75.60; H, 8.68; N, 7.95%.

(B)

The title compound was obtained from the title compound of Example 23 and cyclopropylmethyl bromide, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), as a solid. Rf 0.44 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 53^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.17; H, 9.11; N, 7.68. C₂₂H₃₀N₂O; 0.125 CH₂Cl₂; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 74.21; H, 8.79; N, 7.82%.

EXAMPLE 25

3-(N-Cyclopropylmethyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 24 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst and 30 p.s.i. (2.07 bar) hydrogen pressure, as a foam. Rf 0.49 (SS 9). Found: C, 75.94; H, 9.24; N, 7.53. C₂₂H₃₂N₂O;

49

0.15 CH₂Cl₂, requires C, 75.31; H, 9.21; N, 7.92%.

EXAMPLE 26

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-[N-(2-propyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

(a) 5-Bromo-3-[N-(2-propyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), using 2-iodopropane as the appropriate alkylating agent, as a foam. Rf 0.24 (SS 13). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 66^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 59.81; H, 6.99; N, 8.50. C₁₆H₂₁BrN₂ requires C, 59.82; H, 6.59; N, 8.72%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 26(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.07 (SS 13). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 56^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.67; H, 9.49; N, 8.09. C₂₁H₃₀N₂O; 0.70 H₂O requires C, 74.38; H, 9.33; N, 8.26%.

EXAMPLE 27

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-[N-(2-methoxyethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

(a) 5-Bromo-3-[N-(2-methoxyethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), using 2-methoxyethyl bromide as the appropriate alkylating agent, as an oil. Rf 0.45 (SS 11). Found: C, 57.25; H, 6.41; N, 8.14. C₁₆H₂₁BrN₂O requires C, 56.98; H, 6.28; N, 8.31%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 27(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.51 (SS 7).

$[\alpha]_D^{25} + 46^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 67.21; H, 8.15; N, 7.34. C₂₁H₃₀N₂O₂; 0.50 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 67.08; H, 8.12; N, 7.27%. LRMS: m/z 343.5 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 283-[N-(2-Carbamoylethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole(a) 5-Bromo-3-[N-(2-carbamoylethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

A stirred mixture of 5-bromo-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole (Preparation 2; 600 mg, 2.1 mmol), acrylamide (168 mg, 2.4 mmol), triethylamine (0.60 ml) and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (11.9 ml), under nitrogen, was heated under reflux for 8 hours, allowed to cool, then partitioned between ethyl acetate (400 ml) and water (400 ml). The organic phase was separated, washed with water (400 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0.1:10:90 to 0.4:10:90), to afford the required product as a foam. Rf 0.26 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 59^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH).

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 28(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a white solid. Rf 0.08 (SS

51

7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 70^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH). Found: C, 67.37; H, 8.32; N, 10.71. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$; 0.22 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.25 H_2O requires C, 67.32; H, 7.97; N, 11.10%.

EXAMPLE 29

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 3-(N-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from 3-(N-benzoyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole (Preparation 1) and 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. R_f 0.40 (SS 5). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -10^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH). Found: C, 73.72; H, 6.92; N, 6.18. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 73.41; H, 7.13; N, 6.56%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 29(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. R_f 0.10 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -8^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH). Found: C, 70.77; H, 8.96; N, 9.09. $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; H_2O requires C, 71.02; H, 9.27; N, 9.20%.

EXAMPLE 30

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-{N-[2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 29 and 4-vinylpyridine by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), except that no triethylamine was used in the reaction, as a foam. R_f

52

0.18 (SS 13). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +25^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found:
C, 74.94; H, 8.71; N, 10.20. C₂₅H₃₃N₃O; 0.50 H₂O requires
C, 74.96; H, 8.56; N, 10.49%. LRMS: m/z 392.5 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 31

3-(N-[2-(Ethylsulphonyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 29 and ethyl vinyl sulphone, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.42 (SS 13). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +40^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 64.20; H, 8.54; N, 6.88; S, 7.94. C₂₂H₃₄N₂O₃S; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 64.28; H, 8.46; N, 6.81; S, 7.80%.

EXAMPLE 32

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-pentyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 3-(N-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-pent-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from 3-(N-benzoyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole (Preparation 1) and 3-methyl-1-penten-3-ol, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.90 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -9^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 71.27; H, 6.98; N, 5.83. C₂₇H₃₂N₂O₃; 0.33 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 71.23; H, 7.14; N, 6.08%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 32(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.10 (SS 7).

53

$[\alpha]_D^{25} -12^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 73.41; H, 9.63; N, 8.86. C₁₉H₂₈N₂O; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 73.74; H, 9.44; N, 9.05%. LRMS: m/z 301.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 335-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole(a) 3-(N-Benzylloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethenyl]-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, from 3-(N-benzylloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole (Preparation 1) and 1-vinylcyclopentanol (Example 5(a)), as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 10). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -31^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 75.58; H, 7.24; N, 6.22. C₂₈H₃₂N₂O, requires C, 75.64; H, 7.26; N, 6.30%.

(b)

The title compound was prepared from the previous product (Example 33(a)) by either of the following methods.

(A)

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.15 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -13^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 73.32; H, 8.89; N, 8.51. C₂₀H₂₈N₂O; 0.20 CH₂Cl₂, requires C, 73.64; H, 8.69; N, 8.50%.

(B)

A solution of the title compound of Example 29(a) (290 mg, 0.65 mmol) in ethanol (2.5 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of palladium(II) acetate

54

(30 mg, 0.13 mmol), triethylsilane (0.6 ml, 3.8 mmol) and triethylamine (0.5 ml, 3.6 mmol) under nitrogen at room temperature. After 72 hours, the reaction mixture was filtered, the filtrate evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue azeotroped with dichloromethane. Purification of the crude product by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:0:100 to 0:10:90 to 1:10:90), afforded the title compound as a foam (125 mg). Rf 0.10 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -18^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.01; H, 9.01; N, 8.58. C₂₀H₂₈N₂O; 0.06 CH₂Cl₂; 0.33 H₂O requires C, 74.36; H, 8.96; N, 8.64%.

EXAMPLE 34

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethenyl]-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

(a) 5-Bromo-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from 5-bromo-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole (Preparation 2) and N,N-dimethylacrylamide, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.58 (SS 7). Found: C, 55.53; H, 6.18; N, 10.66. C₁₈H₂₄BrN₃O; 0.20 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 55.30; H, 6.22; N, 10.63%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 34(a)) and 1-vinylcyclopentanol (Example 5(a)), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 7).

$[\alpha]_D^{25} +27^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.55; H, 8.74; N, 9.47. C₂₅H₃₅N₃O₂; 0.125 CH₂Cl₂; 0.50 H₂O requires

55

C, 70.31; H, 8.51; N, 9.79%. LRMS: m/z 410.7 (M+1)⁺.

Trituration of a sample with ethyl acetate, followed by crystallisation from ethyl acetate, provided a solid, m.p. 151-152°C. Found: C, 73.23; H, 8.48; N, 9.93. C₂₅H₃₃N₃O₂ requires C, 73.31; H, 8.61; N, 10.23%.

EXAMPLE 35

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained by either of the following methods.

(A)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and N,N-dimethylacrylamide, using a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.37 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +29^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.08; H, 9.06; N, 9.59. C₂₅H₃₃N₃O₂; 0.25 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 70.06; H, 8.73; N, 9.71%.

(B)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 34 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. $[\alpha]_D^{25} +31^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Rf 0.35 (SS 7). Found: C, 69.62; H, 8.75; N, 9.31. C₂₅H₃₃N₃O₂; 0.25 CH₂Cl₂; 0.17 H₂O requires C, 69.58; H, 8.75; N, 9.64%.

Crystallisation of a sample from ethyl acetate-water provided a solid, m.p. 84-85°C. Found: C, 69.78; H, 9.32; N, 9.79. C₂₅H₃₃N₃O₂; H₂O requires C, 69.89; H, 9.15; N, 9.78%. LRMS: m/z 412.0 (M+1)⁺.

The hydrochloride salt was obtained as a solid, m.p. 182-183°C (acetone). Rf 0.24 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -52^\circ$

56

(c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 66.00; H, 8.65; N, 8.98.
C₂₅H₂₇N₃O₂; HCl requires C, 65.70; H, 8.49; N, 9.19%.

EXAMPLE 36

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclobutyl)ethyl]-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 3-(N-Benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclobutyl)ethenyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from 3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole (Preparation 1) and 1-vinylcyclobutanol (Example 13(a)), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as an oil.
Rf 0.50 (SS 7). Found: C, 68.35; H, 6.73; N, 5.29.
C₂₇H₃₀N₂O₃; 0.67 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 68.18; H, 6.48; N, 5.75%.

(b)

The title compound was prepared from the previous product (Example 36(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.11 (SS 4).
[α]_D²⁵ -22° (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.33; H, 8.84; N, 8.82. C₁₉H₂₆N₂O; 0.12 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 74.41; H, 8.57; N, 9.08%. LRMS: m/z 299.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 37

5-(3-Oxo-1-butyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 3-(N-Benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-oxo-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, from 3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole (Preparation 1) and methyl vinyl ketone, as a foam. Rf 0.60 (SS 7).

57

$[\alpha]_D^{25} -51^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.16; H, 6.39; N, 6.92. C₂₅H₂₆N₂O₃ requires C, 74.60; H, 6.51; N, 6.96%.

(b)

The title compound was prepared from the previous product (Example 37(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a gum. R_f 0.15 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -8^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 69.63; H, 7.75; N, 9.30. C₁₇H₂₂N₂O; 0.17 CH₂Cl₂; 0.67 H₂O requires C, 69.52; H, 8.04; N, 9.45%.

EXAMPLE 38

5-(3-Hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Sodium borohydride (423 mg, 11 mol) was added portion-wise over 20 minutes at room temperature, under nitrogen, to a stirred solution of the title compound of Example 37 (1.34 g, 5 mmol) in ethanol (50 ml), then stirring continued for 18 hours. The pH of the resulting reaction mixture was adjusted to 2 with 2N hydrochloric acid, then to 8 with solid sodium carbonate, and the volume reduced to about half by evaporation under reduced pressure, before partitioning between ethyl acetate and water was effected. The organic phase was separated, washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a foam which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:0:100 to 0:10:90 to 1:10:90 to 1.5:15:85), to afford the title compound as a foam. R_f 0.10 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -22^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 72.07; H, 8.96; N, 9.56. C₁₇H₂₄N₂O; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂; 0.17 H₂O requires C, 72.34; H, 8.71; N, 9.87%.

58

EXAMPLE 395-(3-Hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-[N-(2-methoxyethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained from the title compound of Example 38 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), using 2-methoxyethyl bromide as the appropriate alkylating agent, as a gum. Rf 0.30 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 41^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.35; H, 9.40; N, 8.28. C₂₀H₃₀N₂O₂; 0.08 CH₂Cl₂; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 70.52; H, 9.04; N, 8.19%.

EXAMPLE 403-(N-Cyclopropylmethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-1-butyl)-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained from the title compound of Example 38 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), using cyclopropylmethyl bromide as the appropriate alkylating agent, as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 73^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 75.26; H, 9.33; N, 8.22. C₂₁H₃₀N₂O; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 75.18; H, 9.31; N, 8.35%.

EXAMPLE 415-(3-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-1-pentyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole(a) 3-(N-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-ethyl-3-hydroxy-1-pent-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, from 3-(N-benzoyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole (Preparation 1) and 3-ethylpent-1-en-3-ol (Example 9(a)), as a foam. Rf 0.66 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 27^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 75.33; H, 7.29; N, 5.65. C₂₈H₃₄N₂O, requires C, 75.30; H, 7.67; N, 6.26%.

(b)

The title compound was prepared from the previous product (Example 41(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.12 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -6^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.51; H, 9.74; N, 8.51. C₂₀H₃₀N₂O; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 74.26; H, 9.66; N, 8.66%.

EXAMPLE 42

5-(3-Hydroxy-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 5-bromo-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole (EP-A-0303507) and but-3-en-2-ol, as a foam. Rf 0.50 (SS 4). Found: C, 72.85; H, 8.22; N, 9.17. C₁₈H₂₄N₂O; 0.17 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 73.08; H, 8.22; N, 9.38%.

EXAMPLE 43

5-(3-Hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 42 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.50 (SS 4). C, 73.39; H, 8.77; N, 9.06. C₁₈H₂₆N₂O; 0.125 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 73.28; H, 8.91; N, 9.43%.

EXAMPLE 44

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethenyl]-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by analogy with Example 42, using 1-vinylcyclopentanol (Example 5(a)) as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -21^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.70; H, 8.19; N, 7.31. C₂₁H₂₈N₂O; 0.50 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 70.37; H, 7.97; N, 7.64%. LRMS: m/z 325 (M+1)⁺.

60

EXAMPLE 455-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 44, by analogy with Example 43. Rf 0.40 (SS 7). Found: C, 73.55; H, 8.90; N, 8.12. $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O$; 0.25 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 73.44; H, 8.85; N, 8.06%.

EXAMPLE 465-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by analogy with Example 42, using 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a white solid, m.p 161-161.5°C. Rf 0.39 (SS 7). Found: C, 66.41; H, 7.84; N, 7.78. $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O$; 0.67 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 66.49; H, 7.75; N, 7.88%. LRMS: m/z 299.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 473-(2-Aminoethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole(a) 5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(2-phthalimidoethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 5-bromo-3-(2-phthalimidoethyl)-1H-indole (which was prepared as described in US 4,252,803) and 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol, as a foam. Rf 0.10 (SS 8). Found: C, 72.31; H, 6.09; N, 7.16. $C_{23}H_{22}N_2O_3$; 0.15 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 71.82; H, 5.81; N, 7.23%.

(b)

A solution of hydrazine hydrate (0.5 ml) in ethanol (20 ml) was added, under nitrogen, to a stirred solution of the previous product (Example 47(a); 0.864 g, 2.3 mmol) in ethanol (5 ml) at room temperature, then the resulting solution heated under reflux for 24

61

hours, allowed to cool and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and this solution washed sequentially with 10% aqueous sodium carbonate solution (x4) and brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure to provide an oil which, on azeotroping with dichloromethane, followed by purification of the resulting foam by column chromatography using 0.880 aqueous ammonia:ethanol:dichloromethane (1:8:25) as eluant, furnished the title compound as a white foam (250 mg). Rf 0.30 (SS 4). Found: C, 71.52; H, 8.15; N, 11.06. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 71.73; H, 8.05; N, 11.08%.

EXAMPLE 48

3-(2-Aminoethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 47, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, as a white foam. Rf 0.30 (SS 4). Found: C, 70.77; H, 8.78; N, 10.71. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; 0.05 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.25 H_2O requires C, 70.86; H, 8.92; N, 10.98%.

EXAMPLE 49

3-(N-Methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-oxo-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using methyl vinyl ketone as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.38 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +99^\circ$ (C = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 71.97; H, 7.71; N, 9.34. $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.50 H_2O requires C, 72.15; H, 7.86; N, 9.35%.

EXAMPLE 50

3-(N-Methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-oxo-1-butyl)-1H-indole

62

Obtained from the title compound of Example 49 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. $[\alpha]^{25}_D + 83^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 71.61; H, 8.36; N, 9.02. C₁₈H₂₄N₂O; 0.20 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 71.84; H, 8.16; N, 9.30%. LRMS: m/z 285.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 51

3-(N-Methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-oxo-1-pent-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using ethyl vinyl ketone as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.70 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25}_D + 115^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.85; H, 8.22; N, 9.47. C₁₉H₂₄N₂O; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 75.24; H, 7.99; N, 9.19%.

EXAMPLE 52

3-(N-Methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-oxo-1-pentyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 51 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a gum. Rf 0.70 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25}_D + 105^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 73.04; H, 8.66; N, 8.97. C₁₉H₂₆N₂O; 0.75 H₂O requires C, 73.15; H, 8.88; N, 8.98%.

EXAMPLE 53

5-Acetyl-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

The first step was conducted under Heck reaction conditions similar to those described in Example 1, using ethyl vinyl ether as the appropriate alkene.

The crude intermediate, 5-(1-ethoxyethenyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole, was dissolved in 2M hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution stirred for 0.5 hour at room temperature, then basified

63

to pH 9 with 10% aqueous sodium carbonate solution. Extraction with ethyl acetate (x3), followed by drying (Na_2SO_4) and evaporation under reduced pressure of the combined extracts, gave the crude product which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (1:12.5:86.5), to afford the title compound. Rf 0.30 (SS 15). Found: C, 74.08; H, 8.11; N, 10.81. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; 0.17 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 73.73; H, 7.75; N, 10.71%.

EXAMPLE 54

3-(N-Methyl-4-piperidyl)-5-(3-oxo-1-pent-1-enyl)-1H-indole hydrobromide

Obtained by analogy with Example 42, using ethyl vinyl ketone as the appropriate alkene, but avoiding treatment with aqueous base during reaction work-up. Instead, the resulting reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the crude product which was then purified, as usual, by column chromatography on silica gel to furnish the title compound. Rf 0.70 (SS 4). Found: C, 58.15; H, 6.60; N, 7.18. $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; HBr; 0.25 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 58.01; H, 6.45; N, 7.03%.

EXAMPLE 55

3-(N-Methyl-4-piperidyl)-5-(3-oxo-1-pentyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 54 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst. The use of diethylamine:ethyl acetate:hexane (5:25:70) as eluant in the column chromatography on silica gel purification procedure afforded the title compound as the free base. Rf 0.08 (SS 14). Found: C, 76.05; H, 8.61; N, 8.81. $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; 0.05 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.06 $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$ requires C, 76.47; H, 8.78; N, 9.39%.

EXAMPLE 565-(1-Hydroxyethyl)-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

A 1.7M solution of t-butyllithium in hexane (8.03 ml, 13.65 mmol) was added dropwise, under nitrogen, to a stirred solution of 5-bromo-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole (EP-A-0303507, 1.0 g, 3.4 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (35 ml) at about -70°C, ensuring that the temperature of the reaction mixture did not rise above -50°C during the addition. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature over a period of 1 hour, then cooled to about -70°C and treated, dropwise, with a solution of acetaldehyde (0.15 g, 3.4 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (5 ml). After being stirred for a further 0.5 hour at about -70°C, the reaction mixture was quenched with water and allowed to warm to room temperature. The bulk of the organic solvents was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure and the remaining mixture partitioned between ethyl acetate and 10% aqueous ammonium chloride solution. The organic phase was separated, combined with two further ethyl acetate extracts of the aqueous phase, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give an oil which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (1:20:79), to provide the title compound which was employed in the following Example without further characterisation.

EXAMPLE 575-Acetyl-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

A mixture of the title compound of Example 56 (160 mg, 0.62 mmol), activated manganese dioxide (1.6 g), dichloromethane (12 ml) and acetonitrile (3 ml) was stirred for 16 hours at room temperature, when a further portion of activated manganese dioxide (0.6 g) was added. After a further 4 days, the reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate evaporated under

65

reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (1:12:5:86.5), to afford the title compound (35 mg). Rf 0.35 (SS 15). Found: C, 73.30; H, 7.76; N, 10.65. $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O$; 0.17 CH_2Cl , requires C, 73.73; H, 7.75; N, 10.71%.

EXAMPLE 58

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-[N-(2-methoxyethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 27 by a procedure similar to that described in Example-2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a gum. Rf 0.50 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +64^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). LRMS: m/z 345.7 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 59

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-[N-(2-propyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained by either of the following methods.

(A)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 26 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.17 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +24^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). LRMS: m/z 329.8 (M+1)⁺.

(B)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 29 and 2-iodopropane by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), but in the presence of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.05 equiv), as a foam. Rf 0.24 (SS 13). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +16^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 70.62;

66

H, 9.27; N, 7.92. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O$; 0.42 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 70.69; H, 9.09; N, 7.70%.

EXAMPLE 60

5-(2-(Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl)-3-[N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

A stirred mixture of the title compound of Example 33 (400 mg, 1.3 mmol), ethylene carbonate (124 mg, 1.4 mmol) and dimethylformamide (6 ml) was heated at 100-120°C under nitrogen for 48 hours, allowed to cool, then partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic phase was separated, washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure to furnish an oil (480 mg) which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:0:100 to 0:10:90 to 1:10:90), to give the title compound as a foam. R_f 0.50 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +55^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 72.60; H, 9.34; N, 7.58. $C_{22}H_{22}N_2O_2$; 0.50 H_2O requires C, 72.29; H, 9.10; N, 7.67%. LRMS: m/z 357.4 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 61

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-[N-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

A stirred solution of the title compound of Example 29 (400 mg, 1.4 mmol), 2,2-dimethyloxirane (0.19 ml, 2.1 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 ml) in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (10 ml) was heated under reflux under nitrogen for 24 hours. Further quantities of 2,2-dimethyloxirane (0.19 ml, 2.1 mmol) and triethylamine (0.25 ml) were added, heating under reflux continued for a further 68 hours, the same quantities of reagents again added to the reaction mixture, and heating under reflux continued for a further 42 hours, before evaporation under reduced pressure was effected. The

67

residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution, then the aqueous phase extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate solutions were dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure, then the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0.1:5:95), to afford the title compound as a foam. $[\alpha]_D^{25} +58^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH). Found: C, 72.88; H, 9.62; N, 7.54. $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$; 0.25 H_2O requires C, 72.79; H, 9.58; N, 7.72%. LRMS: m/z 359.5 ($M+1$)⁺.

EXAMPLE 62

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-(N-methyl-carbamoylmethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

(a) N-Methyl-2-bromoacetamide

A solution of α -bromoacetyl bromide (12.5 ml, 140 mmol) in dichloromethane (17.5 ml) was added dropwise over 1.5 hours to a stirred mixture of 25/30% w/v aqueous methylamine solution (12.5 ml), 6.25M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (25 ml) and dichloromethane (105 ml) at -10°C . After a further 0.5 hour, the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The organic phase was separated, combined with a dichloromethane extract of the aqueous phase, washed with saturated brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of ethyl acetate:hexane (0:100 to 70:30), to give the required amide (12.5 g) as a foam. R_f 0.45 (SS 17). $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 2.90(3H,d), 3.92(2H,s), 6.30-6.70(1H,br s).

(b)

68

The title compound was prepared from the previous product (Example 62(a)) and the title compound of Example 33, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), as a foam. Rf 0.50 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +5^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 71.68; H, 8.77; N, 10.73. C₂₃H₃₃N₃O₂ requires C, 72.02; H, 8.67; N, 10.96%. LRMS: m/z 384.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 63

3-[N-(2-Carbamoylethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 28 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.25 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +61^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 67.28; H, 8.75; N, 10.94. C₂₁H₃₁N₃O₂; H₂O requires C, 67.17; H, 8.86; N, 11.19%. LRMS: m/z 358.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 64

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-[2-(N-methyl-carbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

(a) N-Methylacrylamide

N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (57.8 ml, 331 mmol) was added to a stirred, ice-cooled solution of acryloyl chloride (15 g, 165.7 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (200 ml) followed, portionwise, by methylamine hydrochloride (11.19 g, 165.7 mmol) so as to maintain the internal temperature of the reaction mixture below 5°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, then washed twice with water (100, then 150 ml). The combined aqueous washings were saturated with sodium chloride and exhaustively extracted with dichloromethane (x7), then the dichloromethane extracts and reaction solution were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced

69

pressure. The residual solid was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of ethyl acetate:hexane (0:100 to 100:0), to provide the required amide as an oil. Rf 0.10 (SS 10) δ (CDCl₃): 2.88(3H,d), 5.60(1H,d), 5.95-6.30(3H,m).

(b)

The title compound was prepared from the previous product (Example 64(a)) and the title compound of Example 33 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 37^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.81; H, 8.81; N, 10.17%. C₂₄H₃₃N₃O₂; 0.14 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 70.71; H, 8.68; N, 10.26%.

EXAMPLE 65

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-{N-[2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

(a) 5-Bromo-3-{N-[2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the products of Preparation 2 and Example 64(a), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.54 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 66^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 55.53; H, 5.96; N, 11.42. C₁₇H₂₂BrN₃O requires C, 56.05; H, 6.09; N, 11.53%. LRMS: m/z 364.0 (⁷⁹Br M+1)⁺ and 366.3 (⁸¹Br M+1)⁺.

(b)

The title compound was prepared from the previous product (Example 65(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, using 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol as the appropriate alkene, as a foam. Rf 0.18 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 43^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 67.85; H, 8.56; N, 10.20. C₂₂H₃₁N₃O₂; 0.33 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 67.81;

H, 8.06; N, 10.63%.

EXAMPLE 66

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-{N-[2-(N-methyl-carbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained by either of the following methods.

(A)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 65 by using a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst at 30 p.s.i. (2.07 bar) hydrogen pressure, as a foam. Rf 0.35 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 41^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). LRMS: m/z 372.2 (M+1)⁺.

(B)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 29 and N-methylacrylamide (Example 64(a)), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.05 (SS 13). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 58^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 69.91; H, 8.97; N, 10.61. C₂₂H₃₃N₃O₂; 0.125 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 69.54; H, 8.77; N, 11.00%. LRMS: m/z 372.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 67

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the product of Example 34(a) and 2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.37 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 21^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.68; H, 8.66; N, 10.38. C₂₃H₃₃N₃O₂; 0.11 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 70.65; H, 8.52; N, 10.69%.

71

EXAMPLE 68

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethyl-carbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained by either of the following methods.

(A)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 67 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, using 10% palladium on charcoal as a catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.39 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 12^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH).
Found: C, 68.09; H, 9.21; N, 10.38. C₂₃H₃₅N₃O₂; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂; 0.67 H₂O requires C, 68.33; H, 9.04; N, 10.35%.

(B)

Obtained from the title compound of Example 29 and N,N-dimethylacrylamide, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 41^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 69.62; H, 8.98; N, 10.26. C₂₃H₃₅N₃O₂; 0.70 H₂O requires C, 69.37; H, 9.22; N, 10.55%. LRMS: m/z 384.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 69

3-{N-[2-(N,N-Dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-5-(3-oxo-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the product of Example 34(a) and methyl vinyl ketone, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a gum. Rf 0.50 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 42^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 68.80; H, 8.09; N, 11.04. C₂₂H₂₉N₃O₂; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 68.95; H, 7.91; N, 10.92%.

EXAMPLE 70

3-{N-[2-(N,N-Dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-5-(3-oxo-1-butyl)-1H-indole

72

Obtained from the title compound of Example 69 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a gum. Rf 0.35 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 82^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). LRMS: m/z 370.6 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 715-(3-Hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)-ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 70, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 38, as a foam. Rf 0.28 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 51^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 69.12; H, 9.34; N, 10.93. C₂₂H₃₃N₃O₂; 0.67 H₂O requires C, 68.90; H, 9.02; N, 10.96%. LRMS: m/z 372.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 725-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)-1-propyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

A stirred solution of the title compound of Example 29 (400 mg, 1.4 mmol) and N,N-dimethylmethacrylamide (174 mg, 1.5 mmol) in pyridine (2 ml), under nitrogen, was heated under reflux for 61 hours, then a further quantity of N,N-dimethylmethacrylamide (315 mg, 2.8 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. After a further 91 hours under reflux, the cool reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and then washed twice with 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution. The combined aqueous washings were extracted with ethyl acetate, then the combined organic solutions dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0.5:5:95), to furnish the title compound as a single diastereoisomer.

73

$[\alpha]_D^{25} +50^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.59; H, 9.02; N, 9.94. C₂₄H₃₇N₃O₂; 0.15 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 70.35; H, 9.12; N, 10.19%. LRMS: m/z 400.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 735-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-{N-[2-(N-methyl-carbamoyl)-1-propyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 29 and N-methylmethacrylamide, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 72, as a mixture of diastereoisomers which were separated by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia: methanol:dichloromethane (0:1:5:95).

Diastereoisomer A

Foam. Rf 0.39 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 55^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 68.97; H, 9.04; N, 10.12. C₂₃H₃₅N₃O₂; 0.225 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 68.93; H, 8.83; N, 10.38%. LRMS: m/z 386.3 (M+1)⁺.

Diastereoisomer B

Foam. Rf 0.32 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +6^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 68.70; H, 9.00; N, 10.12. C₂₃H₃₅N₃O₂; 0.25 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 68.65; H, 8.80; N, 10.33%.

EXAMPLE 745-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-(2-morpholino-carbonyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and N-acryloylmorpholine, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.46 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25} +24^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 67.91; H, 8.72; N, 8.57. C₂₇H₃₉N₃O₃; 0.33 CH₂Cl₂; 0.10 H₂O requires C, 68.17; H, 8.34; N, 8.73%. LRMS: m/z 454.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 75

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N-2-methoxyethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

(a) N-(2-Methoxyethyl)acrylamide

N,N-Diisopropylethylamine (3.21 g, 25 mmol) was added to a stirred, ice-cooled solution of acryloyl chloride (2.25 g, 25 mmol) in dichloromethane (30 ml) under nitrogen followed, 2 minutes later, by 2-methoxyethylamine (1.92 g, 25.6 mmol) added dropwise over 1 hour. The cooling bath was removed, then the reaction mixture stirred for 18 hours at room temperature and washed twice with water. The combined aqueous washings were saturated with sodium chloride and exhaustively extracted with dichloromethane. All the dichloromethane solutions were combined, washed twice with 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of ethanol: dichloromethane (0:100 to 5:95), to yield the required amide as an oil. Rf 0.63 (SS 7). Found: C, 54.97; H, 9.24; N, 10.68. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$; 0.10 H_2O requires C, 55.04; H, 8.62; N, 10.70%. LRMS: m/z 130.4 (M+1)⁺.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and the previous product (Example 75(a)), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.44 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +42^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 68.59; H, 9.02; N, 9.11. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{39}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$; H_2O requires C, 68.61; H, 8.96; N, 9.23%. LRMS: m/z 442.4 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 76

3-{N-[2-(N-2-Benzzyloxyethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-1H-indole

(a) N-(2-Benzzyloxyethyl)acetamide

A solution of N-acetyethanolamine (10.0 g, 6.79 ml, 97 mmol) in a mixture of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (100 ml) and dimethylformamide (10 ml) was added to a stirred suspension of 80% sodium hydride in oil dispersion (2.90 g, 97 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (140 ml), under nitrogen, at room temperature. After 1 hour, the reaction mixture was heated to 40-50°C and then, after a further 0.5 hour, cooled to ice-bath temperature. Next, benzyl bromide (13.8 ml, 116 mmol) was added and the resulting suspension stirred at room temperature for 18 hours, before being cautiously quenched with water (400 ml). The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 300 ml) and the combined extracts washed with water (200 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, then the organic phase washed thrice with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of methanol:ethyl acetate (0:100 to 10:90), to give the required product (7.8 g) as an oil. R_f 0.21 (SS 17). LRMS: m/z 194.3 (M+1)⁺.

(b) 2-Benzzyloxyethylamine

6M Hydrochloric acid (60 ml) was added to a stirred solution of the previous product (Example 76(a); 7.80 g, 40 mmol) in methanol (125 ml) and the resulting mixture heated under reflux for 48 hours, then evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, and

the pH of the separated aqueous phase adjusted to neutrality with 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The aqueous phase was exhaustively extracted with ethyl acetate and the combined extracts dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure to provide the required amine as an oil. Rf 0.16 (SS 7). LRMS: m/z 152.4 (M+1)⁺.

(c) N-Acryloyl-2-benzyloxyethylamine

Obtained from the previous product (Example 76(b)) and acryloyl chloride, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 75(a), as an oil. Rf 0.68 (SS 7). Found: C, 68.94; H, 7.13; N, 6.42. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$; 0.06 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 68.83; H, 7.24; N, 6.65%. LRMS: m/z 206.1 (M+1)⁺.

(d)

The title compound was obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and the previous product (Example 76(c)), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.42 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25}_{\text{D}} +30^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 73.23; H, 8.36; N, 7.99. $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 73.26; H, 8.27; N, 7.98%. LRMS: m/z 519.0 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 77

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N-2-hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]}-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 76 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as a catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.19 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25}_{\text{D}} +41^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 67.50; H, 8.40; N, 8.96. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_3\text{O}$; 0.17 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 67.05; H, 8.46; N, 9.32%. LRMS: m/z 428.8 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 78

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoylmethyl)carbamoyl]ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

(a) N-Benzylloxycarbonylglycine dimethylamide

Obtained from N-benzylloxycarbonylglycine and dimethylamine hydrochloride, by a "peptide coupling procedure" similar to that described in Example 81(b), as an oil. Rf 0.35 (SS 20). Found: C,60.76; H,6.93; N,11.62. $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O$ requires C,61.00; H,6.83; N,11.86%. LRMS: m/z 237.0 (M+1)⁺.

(b) Glycine dimethylamide

Obtained from the previous product (Example 78(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as an oil. Rf 0.21 (SS 7). LRMS: m/z 103.1 (M+1)⁺. HRMS: m/z 103.08710.

(c) N-Acryloylglycine dimethylamide

Obtained from the previous product (Example 78(b)) and acryloyl chloride, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 75(a), as a solid, m.p. 74-75°C. Rf 0.61 (SS 7). Found: C,53.84; H,7.86; N,17.58. $C_7H_{12}N_2O_2$ requires C,53.83; H,7.74; N,17.94%. LRMS: m/z 157.2 (M+1)⁺.

(d)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 78(c)) and the title compound of Example 33, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.21 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +40^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C,65.44; H,8.42; N,10.78. $C_{27}H_{40}N_4O_3$; 0.33 CH₂Cl₂; 0.50 H₂O requires C,65.16; H,8.33; N,11.13%. LRMS: m/z 469.7 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 79

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]carbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

(a) N-Benzylloxycarbonyl-B-alanine dimethylamide

Obtained from N-benzylloxycarbonyl-B-alanine and dimethylamine hydrochloride, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 81(b), as an oil. Rf 0.51 (SS 7). LRMS: m/z 251.3 (M+1)⁺.

(b) B-Alanine dimethylamide

Obtained from the previous product (Example 79(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as an oil. Rf 0.10 (SS 7). LRMS: m/z 117.0 (M+1)⁺.

(c) N-Acryloyl-B-alanine dimethylamide

Obtained from the previous product (Example 79(b)) and acryloyl chloride, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 75(a), as a solid, m.p. 79-80.5°C. Rf 0.46 (SS 7). Found: C, 55.42; H, 8.29; N, 16.04. C₈H₁₄N₂O₂; 0.20 H₂O requires C, 55.28; H, 8.35; N, 16.12%. LRMS: m/z 171.4 (M+1)⁺.

(d)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 79(c)) and the title compound of Example 33, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.16 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +44^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 67.35; H, 8.35; N, 11.00. C₂₈H₄₂N₄O₃; 0.33 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 67.74; H, 8.45; N, 11.03%. LRMS: m/z 483.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 80

3-[N-(3-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-1-propyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinyl-methyl]-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-1H-indole

(a) Benzyl 4-bromobutanoate

80% Sodium hydride dispersion in oil (0.18 g, 5.9 mmol) was added portionwise to a stirred solution of benzyl alcohol (0.64 g, 5.9 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) under nitrogen. After a further 1 hour at room temperature, the reaction mixture was cooled to -70°C and a solution of 4-bromobutanoyl chloride (1.0 g, 5.4 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (3 ml) added dropwise. After 0.5 hour, the cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture quenched at room temperature with 5% aqueous ammonium chloride solution (20 ml) and then extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 20 ml). The combined extracts were washed with saturated brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure, then the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with dichloromethane, to give the required ester as a gum. R_f 0.60 (SS 16).

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 80(a)) and the title compound of Example 33, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), as a gum. R_f 0.50 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +8^\circ$

(c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 74.62; H, 8.11; N, 5.43.
C₃₁H₄₀N₂O₃; 0.83 CH₂Cl₂; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 74.63;
H, 8.19; N, 5.60%.

EXAMPLE 81

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[3-(N-methyl-carbamoyl)-1-propyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

80

(a) 5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-(3-carboxy-1-propyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 80 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.15 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -49^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 66.41; H, 8.43; N, 6.38. C₂₄H₂₄N₂O₃; 0.50 CH₂Cl₂, requires C, 66.72; H, 8.00; N, 6.35%. LRMS: m/z 381.2 (M+1 - H₂O)⁺.

(b)

A solution of the previous product (Example 81(a); 200 mg, 0.5 mmol), methylamine hydrochloride (37 mg, 0.55 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (68 mg, 0.5 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-dimethylaminopropylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (125 mg, 0.65 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine (0.19 ml, 1.7 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was stirred under nitrogen at 0-5°C for 1 hour and then at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was again cooled using an ice bath and further quantities of 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (68 mg, 0.5 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-dimethylaminopropylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (100 mg, 0.52 mmol) and N-methylmorpholine (0.2 ml) added. After a further 0.5 hour, a further quantity of methylamine hydrochloride (100 mg, 1.5 mmol) was added, and stirring at 0-5°C continued for 2 hours and then at room temperature for a further 70 hours. The resulting reaction mixture was washed with water and saturated brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure, then the residue purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting initially with dichloromethane and then with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:10:90 to 1:10:90 to 2:20:80), to afford the title compound as a foam. Rf 0.15 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +22^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 68.66; H, 8.54; N, 9.61. C₂₅H₂₇N₃O₂; 0.17 CH₂Cl₂;

81

0.75 H₂O requires C,68.81; H,8.91; N,9.58%. LRMS: m/z 412.7 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 82

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[4-(N-methyl-carbamoyl)-1-butyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

(a) N-Methyl-5-bromopentanamide

Obtained from 5-bromopentanoic acid and methylamine hydrochloride, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 81(b), as an oil. R_f 0.35 (SS 17). Found: C,36.61; H,6.58; N,6.82. C₆H₁₂BrNO requires C,37.13; H,6.23; N,7.22%.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 82(a)) and the title compound of Example 33, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), as a foam. R_f 0.15 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +41^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C,71.18; H,9.23; N,9.57. C₂₆H₃₉N₃O₂; 0.67 H₂O requires C,71.35; H,9.29; N,9.60%. LRMS: m/z 425.8 (M)⁺.

EXAMPLE 83

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[5-(N-methyl-carbamoyl)-1-pentyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

(a) N-Methyl-6-iodohexanamide

Obtained from 6-iodohexanoic acid and methylamine hydrochloride, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 81(b), as a foam. R_f 0.30 (SS 17). Found: C,33.84; H,5.47; N,5.35. C₇H₁₄INO; 0.10 CH₃CO₂CH₂CH₃ requires C,33.67; H,5.65; N,5.31%. LRMS: m/z 256.1 (M+1)⁺.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 83(a)) and the title compound of Example 33, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), as a foam. Rf 0.10 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25}_D + 32^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 71.31; H, 9.82; N, 9.24. C₂₇H₄₁N₃O₂; 0.75 H₂O requires C, 71.56; H, 9.45; N, 9.27%. LRMS: m/z 440.4 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 84

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-{N-[5-(N-methyl-carbamoyl)-1-pentyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the product of Example 83(a) and the title compound of Example 29, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), as a foam. Rf 0.30 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25}_D + 51^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 69.12; H, 9.76; N, 9.53. C₂₅H₃₉N₃O₂; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂; 0.75 H₂O requires C, 69.21; H, 9.42; N, 9.65%. LRMS: m/z 414.6 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 85

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-(2-sulphamoyl-ethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and vinylsulphonamide by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), but using dimethylformamide as solvent, as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 7). $[\alpha]^{25}_D + 49^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 61.38; H, 8.16; N, 9.60. C₂₂H₃₃N₃O₃S; 0.17 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 61.38; H, 7.75; N, 9.69%. LRMS: m/z 420.1 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 86

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N-methylsulphamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and

83

N-methylvinylsulphonamide (WO-A-92/06973), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a foam. Rf 0.49 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 38^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 62.47; H, 8.11, N, 9.29. C₂₃H₃₅N₃O₃S; 0.05 CH₂Cl₂; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 62.57; H, 8.11; N, 9.49%. LRMS: m/z 434.7 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 87

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-[2-(N,N-dimethylsulphamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and N,N-dimethylvinylsulphonamide (WO-A-92/06973), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 28(a), as a solid, m.p. 118.5-119.5°C. Rf 0.91 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 31^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 64.03; H, 8.57; N, 9.30. C₂₄H₃₇N₃O₃S requires C, 64.39; H, 8.33; N, 9.39%. LRMS: m/z 448.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 88

3-[N-(2-Aminoethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-1H-indole

(a) 5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-(2-phthalimidoethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 33 and N-(2-bromoethyl)phthalimide by a procedure similar to that described in Example 24(A)(a), but using anhydrous potassium carbonate as base and acetonitrile as solvent, as a foam. Rf 0.48 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 25^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 69.10; H, 6.75; N, 7.47. C₃₀H₃₅N₃O₃; 0.50 CH₂Cl₂; 0.10 H₂O requires C, 69.12; H, 6.88; N, 7.93%. LRMS: m/z 486.3 (M+1)⁺.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 88(a)) and hydrazine hydrate, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 47(b), as a foam. Rf 0.19 (SS 4). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +48^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 72.42; H, 9.07; N, 11.14. C₂₂H₃₃N₃O; 0.03 CH₂Cl₂; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 72.11; H, 9.35; N, 11.45%. LRMS: m/z 356.5 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 89

3-[N-(2-Acetamidoethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-1H-indole

Triethylamine (86 µl, 0.62 mmol) and then acetic acid anhydride (58 µl, 0.62 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of the title compound of Example 88 (200 mg, 0.56 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 ml) at -40°C under nitrogen. The cooling bath was removed and, after 2 hours, the reaction mixture was partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The organic phase was washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a foam which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting initially with dichloromethane and then with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:5:95 to 1:10:90), to yield the title compound (180 mg) as a foam. Rf 0.19 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +46^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 70.59; H, 8.94; N, 10.40. C₂₄H₃₅N₃O₂; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂; 0.50 H₂O requires C, 70.87; H, 8.93; N, 10.29%. LRMS: m/z 397.9 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 90

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-(2-methanesulphonamidoethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 88 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 89, but using methanesulphonyl chloride as the

85

electrophile, an addition temperature of -78°C and subsequent stirring at room temperature for 18 hours, as a foam. Found: C, 59.88; H, 7.87; N, 9.51. $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}$; 0.25 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.50 H_2O requires C, 60.19; H, 7.92; N, 9.06%. LRMS: m/z 433.7 (M+1) $^{+}$.

EXAMPLE 91

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[N-(2-sulphamido-ethyl)-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl]-1H-indole

A stirred solution of the title compound of Example 88 (200 mg, 0.56 mmol) and sulphamide (270 mg, 2.8 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (5 ml), under nitrogen, was heated under reflux for 1.5 hours. The solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure and the residue partitioned between dichloromethane and water. The organic phase was dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give an oil which was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting initially with dichloromethane and then with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol: dichloromethane (0:1:99 to 1:10:90), to furnish the title compound as a foam. R_f 0.25 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 57^{\circ}$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH). Found: C, 60.43; H, 7.91; N, 11.75. $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$; 0.40 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ requires C, 60.44; H, 8.09; N, 12.37%. LRMS: m/z 435.4 (M+1) $^{+}$.

EXAMPLE 92

5-(3-Hydroxy-3,4-dimethyl-1-pentyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) 3,4-Dimethylpent-1-en-3-ol

Obtained by a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), using 3-methylbutan-2-one as the appropriate ketone, as an oil. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with n-pentane, to afford the required alcohol

as a 1:1 mixture with n-pentane which was used as such in the next step. Rf 0.50 (SS 10). δ (CDCl₃): 0.82-1.00(12H,m), 1.15-1.38(9H,m), 1.65-1.90(1H,m), 5.08-5.25(2H,dd), 5.88-5.98(1H,dd).

(b) 3-(N-Benzylloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3,4-dimethyl-1-pent-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the previous product (Example 92(a)) and the title compound of Preparation 1, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.70 (SS 7). Found: C, 74.96; H, 7.48; N, 6.01. C₂₈H₃₄N₂O₃; 0.05 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 74.73; H, 7.62; N, 6.21%.

(c)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 92(b)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.10 (SS 7).

$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -19° (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 73.66; H, 9.52; N, 8.32. C₂₀H₃₀N₂O; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 73.72; H, 9.45; N, 8.56%. LRMS: m/z 315.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 93

5-(3-Cyclopentyl-3-oxo-1-propyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

(a) N-Cyclopentanecarbonyl-N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine

Oxalyl chloride (7.5 ml, 85 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of cyclopentanecarboxylic acid (4.56 g, 40 mmol) and dimethylformamide (2 drops) in dichloromethane (20 ml) under nitrogen at room temperature. After 2 hours, the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residual oxalyl chloride removed azeotropically using dichloromethane. The resulting oil was dissolved in

dichloromethane (50 ml) and N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine (4.3 g, 44 mmol) added portionwise to the stirred solution. The resulting mixture was cooled using an ice bath, pyridine (7.1 ml, 88 mmol) added, the cooling bath removed and stirring continued for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml), washed with 5% aqueous citric acid solution (x2) and saturated brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of methanol:dichloromethane (0:100 to 2:98), to furnish the required amide as an oil. Rf 0.50 (SS 18). Found: C, 59.28; H, 9.74; N, 8.81. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2$; 0.25 H_2O requires C, 59.41; H, 9.66; N, 8.66%.

(b) Cyclopentyl vinyl ketone

Obtained (with dichloromethane as solvate) from the previous product (Example 93(a)) and vinylmagnesium bromide, using a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), as an oil. Rf 0.60 (SS 16).

(c) 3-(N-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-cyclopentyl-1-prop-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the previous product (Example 93(b)) and the title compound of Preparation 1, using a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.50 (SS 19). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -44^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 75.18; H, 7.06; N, 5.83. $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 75.15; H, 6.98; N, 6.02%. LRMS: m/z 457.2 (M+1)⁺.

(d)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 93(c)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.20 (SS 7).

88

Found: C, 74.65; H, 8.40; N, 8.20. $C_{21}H_{28}N_2O$; 0.20 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 74.57; H, 8.38; N, 8.21%. LRMS: m/z 325.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 945-(3-Cyclopentyl-3-hydroxy-1-propyl-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained from the title compound of Example 93, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 38, as a foam. Rf 0.10 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -19^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 74.71; H, 9.21; N, 8.33. $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O$; 0.67 H_2O requires C, 74.51; H, 9.33; N, 8.38%. LRMS: m/z 327.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 955-(3-Hydroxy-3-trifluoromethyl-1-butyl)-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole(a) 2-Trifluoromethylbut-3-en-2-ol

Obtained (with tetrahydrofuran as solvate) from 1,1,1-trifluoroacetone and vinylmagnesium bromide, using a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), as an oil (product:tetrahydrofuran (30:70)). $\delta(CDCl_3)$: 1.42(3H,s), 1.78-1.95(4.7H,m), 2.42(1H,s), 3.65-3.80(4.7H,m), 5.38(1H,d), 5.55(1H,d), 5.95-6.18(1H,dd).

(b) 3-N-(Benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-trifluoromethyl-1-but-1-enyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the previous product (Example 95(a)) and the title compound of Preparation 1, using a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.75 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -14^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 64.36; H, 5.65; N, 5.59. $C_{26}H_{27}F_3N_2O_3$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 64.37; H, 5.77; N, 5.75%.

(c)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 95(b)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.08 (SS 7).

$[\alpha]_D^{25} -24^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 61.46; H, 6.48; N, 7.83. C₁₈H₂₃F₃N₂O; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂; 0.25 H₂O requires C, 61.52; H, 6.76; N, 7.93%. LRMS: m/z 341.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 96

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-trifluoromethyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the product of Example 95(a) and 5-bromo-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole (WO-A-92/06973), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.15 (SS 7). Found: C, 60.50; H, 6.61; N, 7.61. C₁₉H₂₃F₃N₂O; 0.125 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 60.29; H, 6.68; N, 7.35%. LRMS: m/z 353.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 97

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-trifluoromethyl-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 96 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.40 (SS 7). Found: C, 59.55; H, 6.86; N, 7.10. C₁₉H₂₃F₃N₂O; 0.17 CH₂Cl₂; H₂O requires C, 59.55; H, 7.13; N, 7.25%. LRMS: m/z 355.0 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 98

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-trifluoromethyl-1-but-1-enyl)-3-{N-[2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the products of Example 95(a) and Example 65(a), by a procedure similar to that described

90

in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.15 (SS 7). Found: C, 60.51; H, 6.81; N, 9.34. $C_{22}H_{28}F_3N_3O_2$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.50 H_2O requires C, 60.19; H, 6.67; N, 9.53%. LRMS: m/z 424.5 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 99

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-trifluoromethyl-1-butyl)-3-{N-[2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 98 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.45 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +39^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH_3OH). Found: C, 59.07; H, 7.16; N, 9.21. $C_{22}H_{30}F_3N_3O_2$; 0.05 CH_2Cl_2 ; H_2O requires C, 59.15; H, 7.22; N, 9.39%. LRMS: m/z 426.4 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 100

5-[2-(3-Hydroxy-3-tetrahydrofuranyl)ethenyl]-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole

(a) 3-Hydroxy-3-vinyltetrahydrofuran

Obtained from tetrahydrofuran-3-one (J. Org. Chem., 1989, 54, 1249) and vinylmagnesium bromide, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 5(a), as an oil. Rf 0.45 (SS 7). $\delta(CDCl_3)$: 1.90(1H, br s), 1.92-2.20(2H, m), 3.62-3.78(2H, m), 3.92-4.10(2H, m), 5.20(1H, d), 5.44(1H, d), 5.95-6.08(1H, dd). HRMS: m/z 114.068.

(b)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 100(a)) and the product of Example 34(a), by a procedure similar to that described in

91

Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.26 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +33^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 64.18; H, 7.92; N, 9.06. C₂₄H₃₃N₃O₃; 0.05 CH₂Cl₂; 0.10 H₂O requires C, 64.08; H, 7.51; N, 9.13%. LRMS: m/z 412.0 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 101

5-[2-(3-Hydroxy-3-tetrahydrofuranylethyl)-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 100 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.16 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} +42^\circ$ (c = 0.1, CH₃OH). Found: C, 67.20; H, 9.18; N, 9.41. C₂₄H₃₃N₃O₃; 0.10 CH₃CH₂OH; 0.90 H₂O requires C, 66.91; H, 8.67; N, 9.67%. LRMS: m/z 414.47 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 102

5-(3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 46 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a solid, m.p. 144-145°C. Rf 0.32 (SS 7). Found: C, 74.57; H, 9.61; N, 8.98. C₁₉H₂₈N₂O; 0.12 CH₃CH₂OH requires C, 74.68; H, 9.46; N, 9.16%. LRMS: m/z 301.2 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 103

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[4-(1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridyl)]-1H-indole

(a) 5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethenyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the product of Example 5(a) and 5-bromoindole, by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a solid. Rf 0.57 (SS 7). Found:

92

C, 78.42; H, 7.24; N, 5.51. $C_{15}H_{17}NO$; 0.13 H_2O requires C, 78.41; H, 7.58; N, 6.09%. LRMS: m/z 210.1 ($M+1-H_2O$)⁺.

(b) 5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the previous product (Example 103(a)) by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst and a 1:10 mixture of N,N-dimethylacetamide:ethanol as solvent, as a solid, m.p. 117-118°C. Rf 0.67 (SS 7). Found: C, 77.93; H, 8.44; N, 5.58. $C_{15}H_{19}NO$; 0.10 H_2O requires C, 77.95; H, 8.37; N, 6.06%. LRMS: m/z 212 ($M+1-H_2O$)⁺.

(c)

Potassium hydroxide (53.9 mg, 0.96 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of the previous product (Example 103(b); 200 mg, 0.87 mmol) and 4-piperidone monohydrate hydrochloride (148 mg, 0.096 mmol) in methanol (10 ml) under nitrogen and the resulting mixture heated under reflux for 48 hours. The cool reaction mixture was poured into water (50 ml) and the resulting solid collected, washed with water and dried in vacuo. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:8:25 to 0:5:8:25), to furnish the title compound (112 mg) as a solid, m.p. 168-169°C. Found: C, 75.66; H, 8.34; N, 8.57. $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 75.36; H, 8.28; N, 8.78%. LRMS: m/z 311.2 ($M+1$)⁺.

EXAMPLE 104

3-[4-(1-Benzyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridyl)]-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the product of Example 103(b) and 1-benzyl-4-piperidone, by a procedure similar to that

93

described in Example 103(c), as a solid. Rf 0.65 (SS 7). Found: C, 78.87; H, 7.78; N, 6.85. $C_{27}H_{32}N_2O$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.17 H_2O requires C, 78.73; H, 7.95; N, 6.80%. LRMS: m/z 401.6 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 1055-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(4-piperidyl)-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 104 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a solid, m.p. 190-191°C. Found: C, 71.26; H, 8.72; N, 8.04. $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O$; 0.30 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 71.22; H, 8.53; N, 8.29%. LRMS: m/z 313.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 1063-[2-(N-Benzyl-N-methylamino)ethyl]-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethenyl]-1H-indole(a) N-Benzyl-N-methyl-5-bromo-3-indolylglyoxylamide

Oxalyl chloride (2.24 ml, 25 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 5-bromoindole (5.0 g, 25 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (60 ml) under nitrogen at room temperature. After 2 hours the reaction mixture was ice-cooled and a solution of N-methylbenzylamine (10.8 g, 89 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (15 ml) added dropwise, then the resulting mixture was stirred for a further 2 hours at 0-5°C and partitioned between ethyl acetate and 2M hydrochloric acid. The organic phase was washed with 2M hydrochloric acid and then water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a solid which was triturated with a 1:2 mixture of hexane:ether, washed with ether (x3) and dried in vacuo, to afford the required product (7.02 g) as a solid. Rf 0.60 (SS 7). Found: C, 57.65; H, 4.02; N, 7.50. $C_{18}H_{15}BrN_2O_2$; 0.33

H₂O requires C, 57.30; H, 4.16; N, 7.42%.

(b) 3-[2-(N-Benzyl-N-methylamino)ethyl]-5-bromo-1H-indole

A solution of the previous product (Example 106(a); 7.0 g, 18 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) was added dropwise, over 10 minutes, to a stirred suspension of lithium aluminium hydride (2.0 g, 53 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) under nitrogen, then the resulting mixture heated under reflux for 4 hours, allowed to cool and stirred for a further 18 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was ice-cooled, carefully quenched by the sequential dropwise addition of water (2 ml), 4M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2 ml) and water (6 ml), then filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue azeotroped with dichloromethane to give a product which, by spectral analysis (infra red and ¹H NMR), was shown to contain partially reduced material.

Thus further treatment with lithium aluminium hydride (4.0 g, 106 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) at reflux temperature for 18 hours was effected and the resulting reaction mixture worked up as before. Purification of the residue by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of ethanol: dichloromethane (0:100 to 0.5:99.5 to 3:97), yielded the required product (2.67 g) as an oil. Found: C, 64.51; H, 5.85; N, 8.26. C₁₈H₁₉BrN₂; 0.10 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 64.51; H, 5.78; N, 8.32%. LRMS: m/z 343.0 (⁷⁹Br M+1)⁺ and 345.0 (⁸¹Br M+1)⁺.

(c)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 106(b)) and the product of Example 5(a), by a procedure similar to that described in

95

Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.64 (SS 7). Found: C, 78.53; H, 8.00; N, 7.38. $C_{25}H_{30}N_2O$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 78.39; H, 7.95; N, 7.32%. LRMS: m/z 375.3 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 107

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-[2-(N-methylamino)-ethyl]-1H-indole

Obtained from the title compound of Example 106 by a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.06 (SS 7). Found: C, 71.90; H, 8.88; N, 9.15.

$C_{18}H_{26}N_2O$; 0.08 CH_2Cl_2 ; 0.50 H_2O requires C, 71.49; H, 9.05; N, 9.26%. LRMS: m/z 287.6 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 108

3-(N-Benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)-5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethenyl]-1H-indole

(a) 3-(N-Benzyl-3-succinimidyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole

A stirred mixture of 5-bromoindole (8.0 g, 41 mmol), N-benzylmaleimide (8.13 g, 45 mmol) and glacial acetic acid, under nitrogen, was heated under reflux for 48 hours and then evaporated under reduced pressure. Residual solvent was removed azeotropically using toluene (2 x 50 ml) and then ethyl acetate (2 x 50 ml), then the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of ethyl acetate:hexane (1:3 to 2:3), to furnish the required product (11.49 g) as a solid, m.p. 169-170°C. Rf 0.04 (SS 5). Found: C, 59.74; H, 3.87; N, 7.07. $C_{19}H_{15}BrN_2O_2$ requires C, 59.54; H, 3.94; N, 7.31%.

(b) 3-(N-Benzyl-3-pyrrolidinyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole

A solution of the previous product (Example 108(a); 3.80 g, 9.9 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of

96

lithium aluminium hydride (2.26 g, 59 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) under nitrogen and the resulting mixture heated under reflux for 22 hours. The ice-cooled reaction mixture was cautiously quenched by the sequential dropwise addition of water (2.26 ml), 4M aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2.26 ml) and more water (6.78 ml), then filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure, then the residue azeotroped with dichloromethane and purified by chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of ethanol:dichloromethane (0:100 to 4:96), to provide the required product (2.18 g) as a foam. Rf 0.44 (SS 7). LRMS: m/z 355.0 (⁷⁹Br M+1)⁺ and 357.0 (⁸¹Br M+1)⁺.

(c)

The title compound was obtained from the previous product (Example 108(b)) and the product of Example 5(a), by a procedure similar to that described in Example 1, as a foam. Rf 0.51 (SS 7). Found: C, 79.08; H, 7.71; N, 6.97. C₂₆H₃₀N₂O; 0.08 CH₂Cl₂ requires C, 79.41; H, 7.72; N, 7.12%. LRMS: m/z 387.0 (M+1)⁺.

EXAMPLE 109

5-[2-(1-Hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-indole

The title compound was obtained from the title compound of Example 108 using a procedure similar to that described in Example 2, but using 10% palladium on charcoal as catalyst, as a foam. Rf 0.04 (SS 7). Found: C, 71.39; H, 8.96; N, 8.12. C₁₉H₂₆N₂O; 0.50 CH₃CH₂OH; 0.10 H₂O requires C, 70.90; H, 9.09; N, 8.67%. LRMS: m/z 299.1 (M+1)⁺.

PREPARATION 13-(N-Benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole

3-(N-Benzyloxycarbonyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl)-5-bromo-1H-indole (WO-A-92/06973; 0.67 g, 1.57 mmol) was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) and, at room temperature under nitrogen, lithium borohydride (2M solution in tetrahydrofuran; 1.2 ml, 2.4 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, heated under reflux for 16 hours, then allowed to cool to room temperature. 2M Hydrochloric acid (10 ml) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture then partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The separated organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (x2) and brine (x1), dried (Na_2SO_4), and evaporated under reduced pressure to give a colourless oil. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with dichloromethane, gave the title compound as an oil (0.32 g). R_f 0.20 (SS 16). Found: C, 59.94; H, 5.07; N, 6.58. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_2$; 0.10 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 60.08; H, 5.07; N, 6.64%. $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$ - mixture of rotamers: 1.63-1.90(4H,m), 2.60-2.82(1H,m), 3.10-3.28(1H,m), 3.30-3.54(2H,m), 4.18(1H,m), 5.15-5.25(2H,m), 5.30(0.2H,s, CH_2Cl_2), 6.90 and 6.95(1H, 2 x s), 7.05-7.50(7H,m), 7.70 and 7.85(1H, 2 x s), 8.25(1H,br s).

PREPARATION 25-Bromo-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole

The title compound was prepared by any of the following methods.

(A)

A mixture of the title compound of Preparation 1 (10.0 g, 24.2 mmol) and a solution of hydrogen bromide

in glacial acetic acid (36% w/w; 17 ml) was stirred at about 0°C for 1 hour, then the solvent removed under reduced pressure and the residue azeotroped with toluene. The resulting oil was partitioned between dichloromethane and 2M aqueous sodium carbonate solution, then the organic phase separated, combined with a further dichloromethane extract of the aqueous phase, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification of the crude product by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:5:95 to 2:5:95), gave the title compound as an oil (2.01 g). R_f 0.10 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -9^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH). Found: C, 54.75; H, 5.41; N, 9.63. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2$; 0.20 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 54.84; H, 5.37; N, 9.67%.

(B)

A solution of the title compound of Preparation 1 (5.0 g, 12.1 mmol) in dichloromethane was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of boron trifluoride etherate (17.15 g, 14.9 ml, 12.1 mmol) and ethanethiol (21.4 g, 25.5 ml, 344 mmol) at room temperature under nitrogen. After 68 hours the reaction mixture was poured into 10% aqueous sodium carbonate solution, then extraction with ethyl acetate (3 x 400 ml) effected. Evaporation under reduced pressure of the dried (Na_2SO_4), combined extracts, followed by column chromatography on silica gel of the crude product, eluting with 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (1:10:90), provided the title compound as a foam (2.10 g). R_f 0.10 (SS 7). $[\alpha]_D^{25} -12^\circ$ ($c = 0.1$, CH_3OH). Found: C, 55.04; H, 5.29; N, 9.83. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2$; 0.06 CH_2Cl_2 requires C, 55.10; H, 5.35; N, 9.83%.

(C)

A saturated solution of hydrogen chloride in methanol (20 ml) was added to a stirred, ice-cooled solution of the title compound of Preparation 1 (10.0 g, 24.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 ml) under nitrogen. After 1 hour the ice bath was removed and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 48 hours and then evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual oil was triturated with ether (2 x 20 ml), then partitioned between ether (50 ml) and water (50 ml). The aqueous phase was washed with ether (2 x 75 ml), basified with solid sodium carbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 75 ml), then the combined extracts washed with saturated brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with a solvent gradient of 0.880 aqueous ammonia:methanol:dichloromethane (0:0:100 to 0:10:90 to 1:10:90), to afford the title compound as a solid, m.p. 120-123.5°C. Rf 0.15 (SS 7). Found: C, 55.06; H, 5.33; N, 9.59. $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrN}_2$; 0.25 H_2O requires C, 55.04; H, 5.51; N, 9.88%.

(D)

A stirred solution of the title compound of Preparation 1 (360 mg, 0.87 mmol) and potassium hydroxide (1.0 g, 17.8 mmol) in ethanol (20 ml) was heated under reflux for 72 hours. The ethanol was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure and replaced with n-butanol (20 ml), then the resulting mixture stirred under reflux for a further 48 hours and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified as in (C) above to provide the title compound (73 mg). Rf 0.10 (SS 7).

Biological activity

The following Table illustrates the in vitro activities for a range of the compounds of the invention on dog isolated saphenous vein strip. EC₅₀ represents the concentration of compound which causes 50% of the maximum contraction effected by it.

TABLE

EXAMPLE	EC ₅₀ (M)	RELATIVE POTENCY EC ₅₀ (compound) / EC ₅₀ (5-HT)
1	4.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	7.7
25	4.8 x 10 ⁻⁷	6.4
29	6.7 x 10 ⁻⁷	9.0
30	9.4 x 10 ⁻⁷	7.2
37	1.3 x 10 ⁻⁷	1.3
43	5.6 x 10 ⁻⁷	8.0
48	3.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	3.2
95	3.2 x 10 ⁻⁷	4.0
101	7.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	10.0
109	7.5 x 10 ⁻⁷	8.5

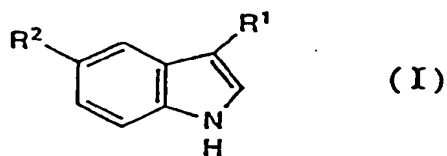
Safety profile

Several of the compounds of the invention have been tested in conscious animals, for example Examples 25 and 29, and showed no signs of adverse acute toxicity at doses of up to 1 mg/Kg i.v. in dog and up to 10 mg/Kg i.v. in mouse.

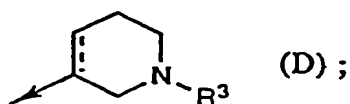
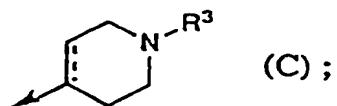
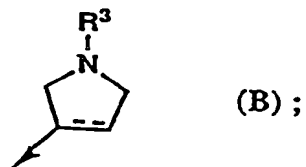
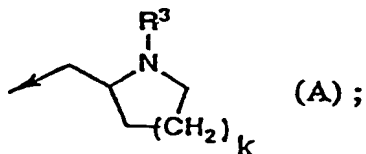
101

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, wherein R^1 is



or $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4$ (E) ;

R^2 is $\text{R}^5\text{R}^6\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{A}$ or R^7COA ;

102

R³ is H; C₁-C₆ alkyl; (R⁸CO)C₁-C₃ alkylene;
 (R⁹O₂C)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (R¹⁰R¹¹NOC)C₁-C₆ alkylene;
 (R¹⁰R¹¹NO₂S)C₁-C₃ alkylene; [R⁸S(O)_n]C₁-C₃ alkylene;
 (R¹²O)C₂-C₄ alkylene; (R¹³NH)C₂-C₄ alkylene; (C₃-C₇
 cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene;
 (heteroaryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl
 optionally substituted with HO; C₃-C₆ alkenyl
 optionally substituted with aryl; C₅-C₇
 cycloalkenyl; or C₃-C₆ alkynyl;

R⁴ is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl;

R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently selected from H;
 C₁-C₆ alkyl; C₁-C₆ perfluoroalkyl; and C₃-C₇
 cycloalkyl; or, together with the carbon atom to
 which they are attached, form a 3- to 7-membered
 carbocyclic ring which optionally incorporates a
 double bond or a heteroatom linkage selected from
 O, S(O)_n, NH, N(C₁-C₆ alkyl), and N(C₁-C₆ alkanoyl);

R⁷ and R⁸ are each independently selected from C₁-
 C₆ alkyl; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene;
 (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; and aryl;

R⁹ is C₁-C₆ alkyl; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene;
 (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; or C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl;

R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently selected from H;
 C₁-C₆ alkyl; (R¹⁴R¹⁵NOC)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (R¹⁶O)C₂-C₄
 alkylene; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene;
 (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; and C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; or,
 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are
 attached, form a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic
 ring which optionally incorporates a further
 heteroatom linkage selected from O, S(O)_n, NH,

103

$N(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl}),$ and $N(C_1-C_3 \text{ alkanoyl});$

R^{12} is H; C_1-C_6 alkyl; $(C_3-C_7 \text{ cycloalkyl})C_1-C_3$ alkylene; $(\text{aryl})C_1-C_3$ alkylene; C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl; or aryl;

R^{13} is H; C_1-C_3 alkanoyl; $(C_1-C_4 \text{ alkyl})SO_2;$ or $H_2NSO_2;$

R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

R^{16} is H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or benzyl;

A is a direct link; C_1-C_6 alkylene optionally branched with C_1-C_4 alkyl; or C_2-C_6 alkenylene optionally branched with C_1-C_4 alkyl;

k and m are each independently selected from 0, 1 and 2;

and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond.

2. A compound according to claim 1 of formula (IA) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$ or R^7COA ; R^3 is H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; $(\text{benzyl}O_2C)C_1-C_3$ alkylene; $(R^{10}R^{11}NOC)C_1-C_6$ alkylene; $(R^{10}R^{11}NO_2S)C_1-C_3$ alkylene; $(R^8SO_2)C_1-C_3$ alkylene; $(R^{12}O)C_2-C_4$ alkylene; $(R^{13}NH)C_2-C_4$ alkylene; $(C_4-C_6 \text{ cycloalkyl})C_1-C_3$ alkylene; or $(\text{pyridyl})C_1-C_3$ alkylene; R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; CF_3 ; and cyclopentyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring which optionally incorporates an oxygen atom linkage; R^7 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_4-C_6 cycloalkyl; R^8 is C_1-C_4 alkyl; R^{10} and R^{11} are each

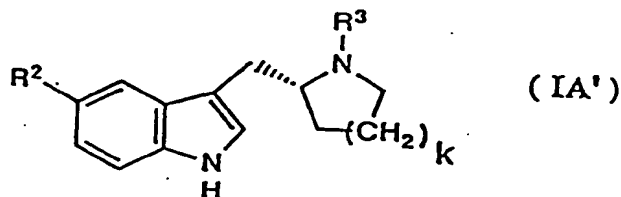
independently selected from H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; (R¹⁴R¹⁵NOC)C₁-C₄ alkylene; and (R¹⁶O)C₂-C₄ alkylene; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring which optionally incorporates an oxygen atom linkage; R¹² is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; or benzyl; A is a direct link; C₁-C₄ alkylene; or C₂-C₄ alkenylene; k is 1; and R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ are as previously defined for formula (IA); of formula (IB) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A; R³ is H or benzyl; R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; A is ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line is absent; of formula (IC) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A or R⁷COA; R³ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or benzyl; R⁵ and R⁶ are each independently selected from H and C₁-C₄ alkyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; R⁷ is C₁-C₄ alkyl; A is a direct link; ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond; and of formula (IE) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A; R³ and R⁴ are each independently selected from H, C₁-C₄ alkyl and benzyl; R⁵ and R⁶ are each C₁-C₄ alkyl or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; and A is ethylene or vinyl.

3. A compound according to claim 2 of formula (IA) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A or R⁷COA; R³ is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; (R¹⁰R¹¹NOC)C₁-C₄ alkylene; CH₂NHO₂SCCH₂CH₂; CH₂OCH₂CH₂; or (cyclopropyl)CH₂; R⁵ is methyl, R⁶ is H, methyl, ethyl or CF₃, or R⁵ and R⁶ together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or 3,3-tetrahydrofuranyl ring; R⁷ is methyl; R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are each independently selected from H; methyl; (CH₃)₂NOCCH₂; (CH₃)₂NOCCH₂CH₂; HOCH₂CH₂; and CH₂OCH₂CH₂; and A is ethylene, propylene or vinyl; of formula (IC) wherein R² is R⁵R⁶C(OH)A; R³ is H or methyl; R⁵ is

methyl, R^6 is H or methyl, or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopentyl ring; A is ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond; and of formula (IE) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)CH_2CH_2$; R^3 is methyl; R^4 is H; and R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopentyl ring.

4. A compound according to claim 3 of formula (IA) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 is H; methyl; 2-propyl; $CH_3NHOCCH_2CH_2$; $(CH_3)_2NOCCH_2CH_2$; $CH_3NHOCCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$; $CH_3NHOCCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$; $HOCH_2CH_2NHOCCH_2CH_2$; $CH_3OCH_2CH_2$; or (cyclopropyl) CH_2 ; R^5 is methyl, R^6 is H, methyl or CF_3 , or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclobutyl or cyclopentyl ring; and A is ethylene or vinyl; and of formula (IC) wherein R^2 is $CH_3CH(OH)CH_2CH_2$; R^3 is methyl; and the broken line is absent.

5. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 4 of formula (IA) wherein the preferred stereoisomer has the 2(R)-configuration of formula (IA'):



wherein R^2 , R^3 and k are as previously defined in said claims.

6. A compound according to claim 5 wherein the compound of formula (IA') is selected from

5-(3-hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

3-(N-cyclopropylmethyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole;

and 5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole.

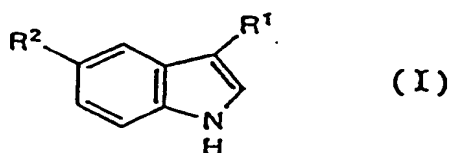
7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, according to any one of claims 1 to 6, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

8. A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, according to any one of claims 1 to 7, for use as a medicament.

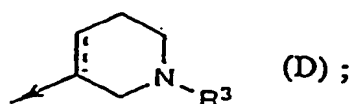
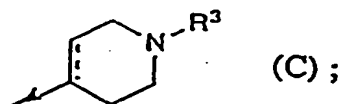
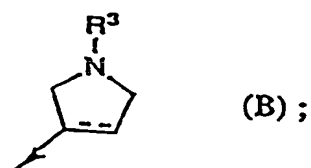
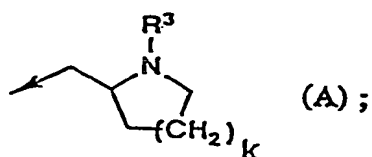
9. The use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, according to any one of claims 1 to 7, for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of migraine or an associated condition such as cluster headache, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania or headache associated with a vascular disorder, or of depression, anxiety, an eating disorder, obesity, drug abuse or emesis.

10. The use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, according to any one of claims 1 to 7, for the manufacture of a medicament for the curative or prophylactic treatment of a medical condition for which a selective agonist of 5-HT₁-like receptors is indicated.
11. A method of treating a human being to cure or prevent migraine or an associated condition such as cluster headache, chronic paroxysmal hemicrania or headache associated with a vascular disorder, or depression, anxiety, an eating disorder, obesity, drug abuse or emesis, which comprises treating said human being with an effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, according to any one of claims 1 to 7.
12. A method of treating a human being to cure or prevent a medical condition for which a selective agonist of 5-HT₁-like receptors is indicated, which comprises treating said human being with an effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, or a pharmaceutical composition containing any of the foregoing, according to any one of claims 1 to 7.

13. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, wherein R^1 is



or $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^3\text{R}^4$ (E);

R^2 is $R^5R^6\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{A}$ or $R^7\text{COA}$;

R^3 is $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl; $(R^8\text{CO})\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylene; $(R^9\text{O}_2\text{C})\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$;

109

alkylene; ($R^{10}R^{11}NOC$) C_1-C_6 alkylene; ($R^{10}R^{11}NO_2S$) C_1-C_6 alkylene; [$R^8S(O)_n$] C_1-C_6 alkylene; ($R^{12}O$) C_2-C_6 alkylene; ($R^{13}NH$) C_2-C_6 alkylene; (C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; (aryl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; (heteroaryl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl optionally substituted with HO; C_3-C_6 alkenyl optionally substituted with aryl; C_3-C_7 cycloalkenyl; or C_3-C_6 alkynyl;

R^4 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from H; C_1-C_6 alkyl; C_1-C_6 perfluoroalkyl; and C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 3- to 7-membered carbocyclic ring which optionally incorporates a double bond or a heteroatom linkage selected from O, $S(O)_n$, NH, $N(C_1-C_6$ alkyl), and $N(C_1-C_6$ alkanoyl);

R^7 and R^8 are each independently selected from C_1-C_6 alkyl; (C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; (aryl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl; and aryl;

R^9 is C_1-C_6 alkyl; (C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; (aryl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; or C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl;

R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently selected from H; C_1-C_6 alkyl; ($R^{14}R^{15}NOC$) C_1-C_6 alkylene; ($R^{16}O$) C_2-C_6 alkylene; (C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; (aryl) C_1-C_6 alkylene; and C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 7-membered heterocyclic ring which optionally incorporates a further heteroatom linkage selected from O, $S(O)_n$, NH, $N(C_1-C_6$ alkyl), and $N(C_1-C_6$ alkanoyl);

110

R¹² is H; C₁-C₆ alkyl; (C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; (aryl)C₁-C₃ alkylene; C₃-C₇ cycloalkyl; or aryl;

R¹³ is H; C₁-C₃ alkanoyl; (C₁-C₄ alkyl)SO₂; or H₂NSO₂;

R¹⁴ and R¹⁵ are each independently selected from H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R¹⁶ is H; C₁-C₄ alkyl; or benzyl;

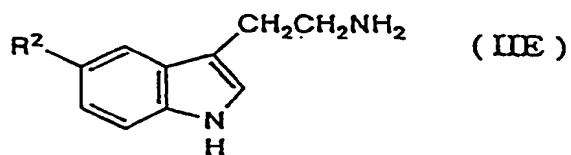
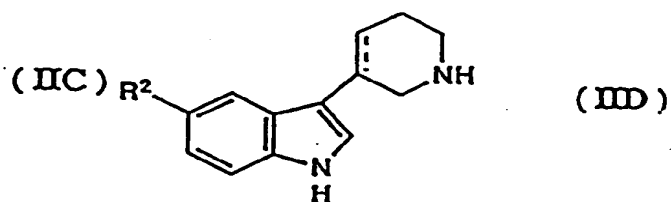
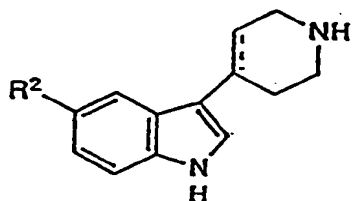
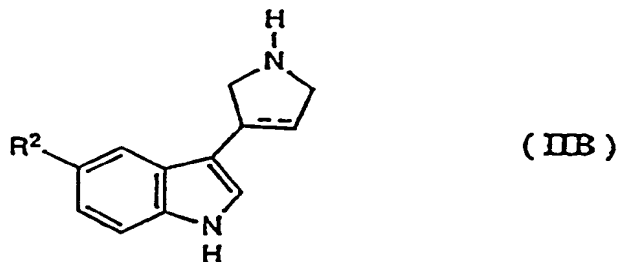
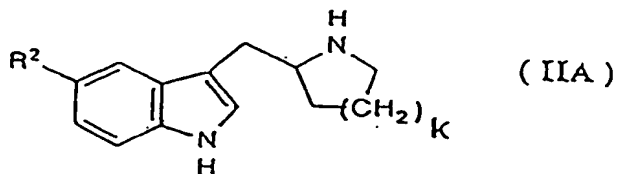
A is a direct link; C₁-C₆ alkylene optionally branched with C₁-C₄ alkyl; or C₂-C₆ alkenylene optionally branched with C₁-C₄ alkyl;

k and m are each independently selected from 0, 1 and 2;

and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond;

which comprises selective N-alkylation of the 3-substituent of a compound of formula (IIA), (IIB), (IIC), (IID) or (IIE) respectively:

111



wherein R^2 , k and the broken line are as previously defined in this claim, by reaction

(i) with a compound of formula R^3X in the presence of a base and optionally in the presence of sodium iodide or potassium iodide;

112

(ii) with an aldehyde-, ketone- or carboxylic acid-containing R³ precursor in the presence of, or followed by treatment with (in the case of the aldehyde or ketone), a reducing agent;

(iii) with an epoxide-containing R³ precursor in the presence of a tertiary amine base, or with an "ethylene oxide equivalent"; or

(iv) with an α,β -unsaturated ketone-, ester-, amide-, sulphonamide-, sulfoxide-, sulphone-, arene- or heteroarene-containing R³ precursor optionally in the presence of a tertiary amine base;

wherein R³ is as previously defined in this claim or is a conventionally protected precursor thereof, and X is halo, C₁-C₄ alkanesulphonyloxy, trifluoromethanesulphonyloxy, benzenesulphonyloxy or p-toluenesulphonyloxy;

with the proviso for a compound of formula (IE) that when R³ and R⁴ are different but are not H, or when R⁴ is H, then conventional protection of the primary amine group of a compound of formula (IIE) and subsequent deprotection of the monoalkylation product is effected if appropriate;

followed in each case by optional deprotection and/or optional formation of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the required product or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity.

14. A process according to claim 13 wherein in

(i) X is chloro, bromo or iodo, and the base is sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate or triethylamine;

113

(ii) in the case of an aldehyde- or ketone-containing R^3 precursor the reducing agent is sodium cyanoborohydride and in the case of a carboxylic acid-containing R^3 precursor the reducing agent is sodium borohydride;

(iii) the tertiary amine base is triethylamine and the "ethylene oxide equivalent" is ethylene carbonate; and

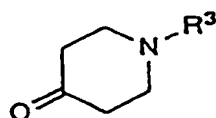
(iv) the tertiary amine base is triethylamine or pyridine.

15. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, wherein in R^2 A is C_2-C_6 alkenylene or C_2-C_6 alkylene, and R^1 is as previously defined in claim 13 but wherein R^3 is also H;

which comprises reacting a compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 is Y, and Y is chloro, bromo or iodo, and R^1 is as previously defined in this claim, with an alkene of formula $CH_2=CHR^{1'}$ wherein $R^{1'}$ is $R^5R^6C(OH)(CH_2)_n$ or $R^7CO(CH_2)_n$, wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are as previously defined in claim 13, followed by optional reduction of the product and optional formation of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the required product or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity.

16. A process according to claim 15 wherein the reaction is conducted under Heck reaction conditions using palladium(II) acetate, tri-o-tolylphosphine and triethylamine, and the subsequent optional reduction is effected by conventional catalytic or catalytic transfer hydrogenation, or by the use of a tri(lower alkyl)silane in the presence of a palladium(II) salt and a tri(lower alkyl)amine.

17. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, wherein R^1 and R^2 are as previously defined in claim 13 and R^3 is H, which comprises N-deprotection of a compound of formula (IA), (IC), (ID) and (IE) wherein R^3 is CO_2R^{13} , and R^{13} forms part of a conventional amino acid N-protecting group, and of a compound of formula (IB) wherein R^3 is R^{18} , and R^{18} is a protecting group which is removable under conventional catalytic or catalytic transfer hydrogenation conditions, and R^2 is as previously defined in this claim.
18. A process according to claim 17 wherein R^{13} is t-butyl or benzyl, and the N-deprotection is achieved by protonolysis or by reduction respectively, and wherein R^{18} is benzyl.
19. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (IC) or (ID), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, wherein R^2 , R^3 and the broken line are as previously defined in claim 13, which comprises reacting a compound of formula (I), wherein R^1 is H and R^2 is as previously defined in claim 13, with a 4-piperidone of formula (VIIC):



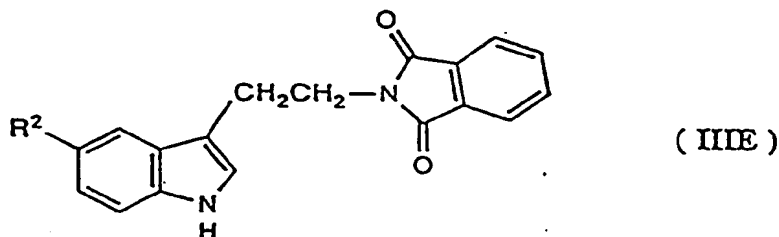
(VIIC)

wherein R^3 is as previously defined in this claim, or

the corresponding 3-piperidone analogue respectively, in the presence of a base, followed by optional reduction of the product and optional formation of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the required product or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity.

20. A process according to claim 19 wherein the base is potassium hydroxide and the optional reduction is effected under conventional catalytic or catalytic transfer hydrogenation conditions.

21. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (IE), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable solvate (including hydrate) of either entity, wherein R^3 and R^4 are H, and R^2 is as previously defined in claim 13, which comprises N-deprotection of a compound of formula (IIIE):



wherein R^2 is as previously defined in this claim.

22. A process according to claim 21 wherein the N-deprotection is achieved using hydrazine hydrate.

23. A process according to claims 13 and 14 for the preparation of a compound of formula (IA)

wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$ or R^7COA ; R^3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl; (benzyl O_2C) C_1-C_4 alkylene; ($R^{10}R^{11}NOC$) C_1-C_4 alkylene;

116

$(R^{10}R^{11}NO_2S)C_1-C_4$, alkylene; $(R^8SO_2)C_1-C_4$, alkylene; $(R^{12}O)C_2-C_4$, alkylene; $(R^{13}NH)C_2-C_4$, alkylene; $(C_4-C_6$ cycloalkyl) C_1-C_4 , alkylene; or (pyridyl) C_1-C_4 , alkylene; R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; CF_3 ; and cyclopentyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring which optionally incorporates an oxygen atom linkage; R^7 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or C_4-C_6 cycloalkyl; R^8 is C_1-C_4 alkyl; R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently selected from H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; $(R^{14}R^{15}NOC)C_1-C_4$, alkylene; and $(R^{16}O)-C_2-C_4$, alkylene; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a 5- to 6-membered heterocyclic ring which optionally incorporates an oxygen atom linkage; R^{12} is H; C_1-C_4 alkyl; or benzyl; A is a direct link; C_1-C_4 alkylene; or C_2-C_4 alkenylene; k is 1; and R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} and R^{16} are as previously defined for formula (IA); of formula (IB) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 is benzyl; R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; A is ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line is absent; of formula (IC) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$ or R^7COA ; R^3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or benzyl; R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from H and C_1-C_4 alkyl; or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; R^7 is C_1-C_4 alkyl; A is a direct link; ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond; and of formula (IE) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or benzyl; R^4 is H, C_1-C_4 alkyl or benzyl; R^5 and R^6 are each C_1-C_4 alkyl or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 4- to 6-membered carbocyclic ring; and A is ethylene or vinyl.

24. A process according to claim 23 for the preparation of a compound of formula (IA) wherein R^2 is

$R^5R^6C(OH)A$ or R^7COA ; R^3 is C_1-C_4 alkyl; $(R^{10}R^{11}NOC)C_1-C_4$ alkylene; $CH_2NHO_2SCH_2CH_2$; $CH_2OCH_2CH_2$; or (cyclopropyl) CH_2 ; R^5 is methyl, R^6 is H, methyl, ethyl or CF_3 , or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or 3,3-tetrahydrofuranyl ring; R^7 is methyl; R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently selected from H; methyl; $(CH_3)_2NOCCH_2$; $(CH_3)_2NOCCH_2CH_2$; $HOCH_2CH_2$; and $CH_2OCH_2CH_2$; and A is ethylene, propylene or vinyl; of formula (IC) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 is methyl; R^5 is methyl, R^6 is H or methyl, or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopentyl ring; A is ethylene or vinyl; and the broken line indicates an optional carbon-carbon single bond; and of formula (IE) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)CH_2CH_2$; R^3 is methyl; R^4 is H; and R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclopentyl ring.

25. A process according to claim 24 for the preparation of a compound of formula (IA) wherein R^2 is $R^5R^6C(OH)A$; R^3 is methyl; 2-propyl; $CH_2NHOCCCH_2CH_2$; $(CH_3)_2NOCCH_2CH_2$; $CH_2NHOCCCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$; $CH_2NHOCCCH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2$; $HOCH_2CH_2NHOCCCH_2CH_2$; $CH_2OCH_2CH_2$; or (cyclopropyl) CH_2 ; R^5 is methyl, R^6 is H, methyl or CF_3 , or R^5 and R^6 together with the carbon atom to which they are attached form a cyclobutyl or cyclopentyl ring; and A is ethylene or vinyl; and of formula (IC) wherein R^2 is $CH_2CH(OH)CH_2CH_2$; R^3 is methyl; and the broken line is absent.

26. A process according to claims 15 and 16 for the preparation of a compound of formula (IA), (IB), (IC) or (IE) wherein R^2 , R^3 and the broken line are as previously defined in claims 23 to 25 with the provisos that R^3 is also H and A is unbranched C_2-C_4 alkylene or unbranched C_2-C_4 alkenylene.

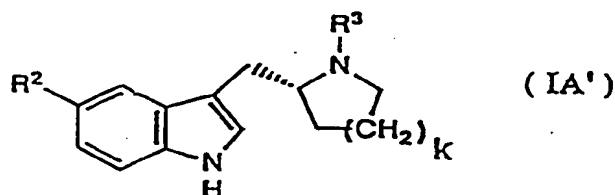
27. A process according to claims 17 and 18 for the

118

preparation of a compound of formula (IA), (IB), (IC) or (IE) wherein R^2 and the broken line are as previously defined in claims 23 to 25 and R^3 is H.

28. A process according to claims 19 and 20 for the preparation of a compound of formula (IC) wherein R^2 , R^3 and the broken line are as previously defined in claims 23 to 25.

29. A process according to any one of claims 13 to 20 and 23 to 27 wherein the preferred stereoisomer of the compound of formula (IA) produced has the 2(R)-configuration of formula (IA'):



wherein R^2 , R^3 and k are as previously defined in said claims.

30. A process as claimed in claim 29 wherein the said compound of formula (IA') produced is selected from

5-(3-hydroxy-1-butyl)-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

3-(N-cyclopropylmethyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-5-(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-(N-methyl-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indole;

5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N-methylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole;

and 5-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)ethyl]-3-{N-[2-(N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-2(R)-pyrrolidinylmethyl}-1H-indole.

31. A compound of formula (I) wherein R¹ is as previously defined in claim 13 but wherein R¹ is also H, R² is Y, and Y is chloro, bromo or iodo.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 94/01121

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C07D403/06 A61K31/40 C07D405/14 C07D401/04 C07D209/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY vol. 6, no. 1963, WASHINGTON US pages 719 - 725 M. VON STRANDTMANN ET AL. 'Acyltryptamines. II. Synthesis of ...' * page 721, Table IV, compounds IVa- IVd *	1
X	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY vol. 22, no. 4, 1979, WASHINGTON US pages 428 - 432 R.A. GLENNON 'Serotonin receptor binding affinities of tryptamine analogues' * page 429, compound 19 *	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

6 July 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

20.07.94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Van Bijlen, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 94/01121

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 77, no. 13, 1972, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 83394v, B.E. LEONARD ET AL. 'Effects of some tryptamine derivatives on...' see abstract * RN 38089-55-3 * & NEUROPHARMACOLOGY 1972, 11(3), 373-84 ---	1
X	EP,A,0 303 506 (GLAXO GROUP LTD.) 15 February 1989 * complete document * ---	1,7,9,10
A	EP,A,0 237 678 (GLAXO GROUP LTD.) 23 September 1987 see claims ---	1,7,9
P,X	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY vol. 36, no. 25 , 10 December 1993 , WASHINGTON US pages 4006 - 4014 A. AGARWAL ET AL. 'Three-dimensional quantitative structure-activity relationships of 5-HT receptor binding data for tetrahydropyridinylindole derivatives: ...' * page 4007, compounds 27-30 * ---	1
A	WO,A,92 06973 (PFIZER INC.) 30 April 1992 see claims -----	1,7,9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 94/01121

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
ALTHOUGH CLAIMS 11 AND 12 ARE DIRECTED TO A METHOD OF TREATMENT OF (DIA-
GNOSTIC METHOD PRACTISED ON) THE HUMAN/ANIMAL BODY THE SEARCH HAS BEEN
CARRIED OUT AND BASED ON THE ALLEGED EFFECTS OF THE COMPOUND/COMPOSITION.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/EP 94/01121

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		AU-A- 2069288	16-02-89
		DE-A- 3882614	02-09-93
		DE-T- 3882614	18-11-93
		EP-A,B 0303507	15-02-89
		GB-A,B 2208646	12-04-89
		JP-A- 1131174	24-05-89
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		JP-B- 6033252	02-05-94
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		CN-A- 1062529	08-07-92
		DE-U- 9190141	15-07-93
		EP-A- 0592438	20-04-94
		HU-A- 64326	28-12-93